The New-York Times.

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"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel and dropsical swellings.

This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

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Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
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Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

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Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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☞No Family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

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AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

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in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

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EXTRACT BUCHU

for all affections and diseases of these organs, whether

EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

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IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. The trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent *physicians, clergymen, statesmen*, &c. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as standard preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

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See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamships Tarifa and City of New-York.

Correspondence from London and South Germany.

Comprehensive Review of the Political and Military Situation in Europe.

The Probabilities of an Outbreak of Hostilities.

Temper of the People in Germany and Italy.

Unpopularity of Count Bismarck in Prussia.

The steamships *Tarifa* and *City of New-York*, with advices to the 14th inst., reached this port yesterday. Their advices were anticipated by the *Moravian* at Father Point, but we give interesting letters from our European correspondents, and some additional items from our foreign files, relative to the impending war.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The War all but Begun—Garibaldi at Como—The Austrians Driven from Holstein—The Diet and a German Parliament—Great Enthusiasm in Italy—Curious Letter from Garibaldi—Reaction in Southern Italy—The Principles of the Contest—Cholera—Mexican Rumor—Spain Arming to Protect Cuba.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

The 10th of June has passed, and the first gun of the war has not been fired. But the match is lighted. GARIBALDI has left Caprera. He has arrived at Genoa, on his way to Como, the rendezvous of his volunteers, and the point from which he may most readily penetrate the Austrian Tyrol. The opening of hostilities, on the part of Italy, may, therefore be only a question of hours. And yet Italy has made no declaration of war, and she has not even the pretence of a *casus belli*, for Austria, I need not say has not attacked Italy, nor threatened her. Italy wants something which Austria has got, and appears not to be willing to surrender. I do not know that Italy has ever made any formal demand upon the Austrian Government for Venetia. She has not even made the customary summons of the highwayman "your money or your life." It would rather puzzle an Italian diplomatist to draw up such a claim or declaration. There is no doubt, however, that Italy has an understanding with Prussia. It is thought that both these Powers are secretly backed by France; and Italy, at least, has the sympathies of the English Government.

In the North matters are coming to a crisis with great rapidity. Prussia has taken possession of Holstein. The Austrians are retreating through Hanover. The estates of Holstein have been summond to meet at Altona, a suburb of Hamburg, to decide upon the future government of the Provinces. If they meet, they will nominate as their sovereign the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG. Prussia will probably prevent this meeting by force, which will bring into conflict with Austria and the rest of Germany. There is now a movement for a German Parliament—not of delegates of States, but of members elected by the people, to whom all these German questions can be relegated. If Prussia does not begin the war before such a Parliament can meet and act, fearing its decision, it might settle the contest. Austria, at this moment, is so clearly in the right in respect to the Duchies, that she has the sympathy not only of all the German States, and a large portion of the people of Prussia, but of all Europe. And if right in regard to the Duchies, it can scarcely be shown that she is wrong with respect to Venetia, which she holds by treaties which are recognized as a part of the public law of Europe. North and South Austria stands upon her legal rights, like a man upon his estates, with his title deeds in his pocket.

The papers and your correspondents will give you the news in full. There are, however, two or three points to which I beg to call attention. If I take a somewhat different view of matters from others, it will do no harm. You are far enough from the scene of conflict to look at all sides of it.

The failure of the Conference we are told has filled all Italian hearts with joy. The volunteers are increasing to 100,000 men. It is a revolutionary army, ready to follow its leaders anywhere, and especially to Venice and to Rome. Why joyful at the failure of the Conference? Because, in the first place, they had no belief in its success. Russia and England, whatever they might advise, could not constrain Austria to give up a province both had guaranteed to her for half a century, and fortresses which were important not only to Austria, but all Germany, as a defence against France as well as Italy. That was one reason. Delay and failure. But there was another. Italy—all of Italy that is progressive and revolutionary—the Italy of CAVOUR, of VICTOR EMMANUEL, of GARIBALDI, of MAZZINI, wants war. The Italians are spoiling for a fight. Before, they had France to help them; now, with the aid of an opportunity given by Prussia, relieved of two-thirds of the forces of the enemy, they wish to show the world that they can encounter the other third. And then, having gained Venetia without the aid of France, they could raise again the cry of "Rome or death," and precipitate themselves upon the Eternal City. GARIBALDI, just before leaving Caprera, wrote the following letter to a committee of English ladies, who propose to give him their assistance:

"DEAR LADIES: I am deeply gratified by your sympathy in the cause of my country, so nobly manifested. If I am fortunate enough to be enabled to pursue that path which will emancipate mankind from *the bondage and tyranny of an imposter*, it will be by the invulnerable buckler afforded me by the assistance which I receive, and the support which I derive, from the best-beloved by God of all His creatures—Woman. I am, with gratitude and affection, yours for life, G. GARIBALDI."

Who is the imposter, from whose bondage and tyranny GARIBALDI goes forth to emancipate mankind, assisted and supported by the best-beloved by God of all His creatures—Woman? Not the Emperor of Austria, who, whatever else he may be, is not an imposter, and is only doing his best to maintain the integrity of the empire bequeathed to his care by his ancestors. No, GARIBALDI, aided by these English ladies, goes forth to war upon the Pope. This is his express mission, and war with Austria for the conquest and annexation of Venetia is the first step toward its accomplishment.

Whether Italy sympathizes with GARIBALDI in this appeal to Protestant sympathies may be doubted, but there seems to be no doubt at all that Northern Italy and young Italy are full of the passion for war. "Venice or war" is not so much the cry now as "Venice *and* war!" The popular cry is "*Viva la guerra!*"

This feeling in Italy is a symptom of its internal condition. It is in a state of civil war. What has been called brigandage in the south of Italy is now recognized as a guerrilla warfare, which extends day by day. There are Vigilance Committees, large bodies of Government troops, and arrests, imprisonments and banishments, but the reaction increases. It is a mixed war, political and religious. The Italian Parliament, a few days ago, by a large majority, took the first steps in passing a bill for the destruction of all the religious orders. Measures so violent must provoke resistance. All the old Governments know their friends and their agents. The whole body of the clergy must be at heart opposed to those whose views correspond with those of Gen. GARIBALDI. Italy may see a civil war as fierce, as fanatical and as ferocious as that of La Vendée. The aid of Prussia may be counterbalanced by this fire in the rear, from a reaction strongest no doubt in Southern Italy, but extending more or less over the Peninsula.

The Diet at Frankfort held an extraordinary session yesterday, at which the representative of Austria, asserting that the Emperor had been faithful to the laws of the Confederation, while they were violated by the King of Prussia, moved the mobilization of the whole of the Federal army, except the Prussian contingent. This proposal has not been acted upon, but the only hope of peace is that Prussia, finding all Germany united against her, may submit to the Federation of which she is a member. BISMARCK is not likely to do this; but the King even now might dismiss him, and do it without him. There is still an Austrian Minister at Berlin, and a Prussian Minister at Vienna, both with their carpet-bags packed and ready to start, no doubt. Only, while there is not war, there may be a faint hope of peace. The most serious act yet committed by Prussia has been the arrest of the Holstein Government Commissioner, and the event which looks most like war is the retreat of the Austrian Kalik Brigade toward Bavaria.

I have spoken of the dangers of cholera being added to the horrors of war. It has broken out at Stettin, near the mouth of the Oder, in Northern Prussia. This is but a step from Berlin, whence it may pass to the armies on the frontiers of Saxony and Bohemia. The cattle-plague has also broken out in Belgium, close by the Prussian frontier. In Hungary there is famine—such a scarcity at least at to call for extraordinary measures and remission of taxes. Cholera has also reappeared in one of the worst districts of Liverpool.

In the state of half-war which now exists, horses, it is said, are being purchased all over France, as far, certainly, as Normandy. Three thousand hundred weight American rifles for Austria were allowed to go up the Elbe by the Prussian gunboats, but they stopped saltpetre. The Austrian Government has contracted for a million pairs of boots for the army, 300,000 to be delivered this month. The marsh fever is said to have broken out among some of the advanced corps of the Italian army.

These are speculations on the results of the war. The party of action sees its way to very satisfactory results. In the first place, Italy is to be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Austria is not only to lose Venetia, but Hungary, Transylvania, Gallicia—in fact, it is hard to say what she may be permitted to keep. With a united Germany—all the Kings and Princes swept away—nothing, of course, north of Italy, will be a united Germany. France to the Rhine! Holland annexed to Germany, so as to keep all the Dutch, high and low, together. An independent Poland. I think this will do for the present on that side. But should Austria succeed, there is quite a different programme. Italy is to revert to its old rulers, France taking Naples and the island of Sardinia. Prussia to be cut down to her dimensions before the great FREDERICK, and a few more rectifications in the same direction. I just mention these different perspectives, that we may have something to look forward to.

As an example of the sympathies of a portion of the English people for the Italian cause let me quote a sentence of a letter from Miss NIGHTINGALE to an Italian gentleman, who consulted her about hospitals, nurses, &c. She says: "I am a hopeless invalid, entirely a prisoner to my room and overwhelmned with business. Otherwise, how gladly would I answer to your call, and come and do my little best for you in the dear city where I was born. If the giving of my miserable life could hasten your success by but half an hour, how gladly would I give it. But you will not want for success, or for martyrs, or for volunteers, or for soldiers."

These are the words of the most ardent enthusiasm, which puts life against waiting half an hour!

The comments of some of the London papers on last night's debate, some of the gems of which I send you, may be amusing if not instructive.

The *Times* says: "The reasoning of the Austrians forms a sort of legal Quadrilateral, not easily assailable by argument. Italy has no right, that statesmen can take notice of, to the possession of an undoubted Austrian province."

The *Daily News* calls the debate "a vulgar exhibition of vanity and ignorance," and says: "If it were worth while to look curiously at the assailants of Italy last evening, we might remember that they were conspicuous as abettors of the slaveholding cause in the American civil war, eager for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, admirers of the old Bourbon Government at Naples and of the Bourbon brigandage that has followed its fall, apologists of all the abuses of the temporal power of the papacy, and, consistently enough, more or less avowed and disguised adversaries of a liberal and reforming policy at home."

The *Standard's* commentary is: "The fact is notorious that Italy has conspired with Prussia to despoil Austria; and, although it is not so notorious, it is now put beyond all question that Italy has been encouraged to take this course by the English Government."

In respect to the war, one of the greatest problems is—what France wants. We are told to-day that her wish is that both Venetia and the Elbe Duchies should be, not annexed to Italy and Prussia, but made independent neutral States like Belgium, under European protection. Then whenever they were seized by Italy and Prussia, Belgium would fall to France, and all would end happily.

There is a rumor here, purporting to come from Paris, by way of Vienna, that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has asked for more money, threatening to abdicate if it was not forthcoming. And that the Emperor NAPOLEON had sent word to Mexico, to his General there, to let him abdicate, and then take a vote of the Mexicans to see who they would have next. This may be all so; but I give the rumor with a certain degree of reserve, and await its confirmation.

Spain, you may observe, is taking measures to increase her military forces on the ground that her territory is likely to be invaded before the year is over. This does not mean Spanish territory in Europe, of course, which is secure enough against every thing but a domestic revolution, but doubtless points to some supposed danger to Cuba.

Turkey is arming with a sort of terror, as if she felt that her hour was coming. A contingent of 25,000 troops has been furnished from Egypt. The Sultan wishes to occupy the Principalities—but the Paris Conference says no. The apprehension in England is that Turkey, fearing the Western Powers will accept the protection of Russia, which will open the Eastern question once more, when war would rage from the Persian Gulf to the Straits of Gibraltar. If one only knew what it was all for! Men have fought for religion, for country, for liberty, and for conquest and glory! But the causes which threaten to involve the world in war at this moment are absurdly out of proportion to the war itself. But it may have the effect of the favorite expedient of that great politician, Major PAWKINS, which was to "run a moist pen slick through everything, and start fresh." It is only extending the application of the proverb, "Let bygones be bygones." NAPOLEON would like to run a moist pen—or a dripping sword—slick through the treaties of 1815, which he told us at Auxerre that he so heartily detested.

In the interest of European politics the Reform Bill drags, and will drag slower and slower until the end of the session. Amendment after amendment will be debated—every other subject will be brought forward, as the war question was last night, and so it will be staved off for the remainder of the session, to the great indignation of three or four newspapers.

The Princess MARY of Cambridge was married at the old church on Kew Green, with great state and splendor, this morning. The sky is overcast, and it is beginning to rain, but the thousands who have assembled for a holiday will drink the more, if they play the less at the quaint old English sports of climbing greased poles, jumping in sacks, kiss in the ring, and grinning through a horse-collar. Prince TECK, who was accompanied by the Austrian Ambassador, has stepped into a happier fortune, I suspect, than his cousin CHARLES of Hohenzollern, who is playing his ambitious *rôle* in Roumania.

On Sunday morning, shortly after midnight, there occurred one of the most extraordinary railway accidents, on the Great Northern, twenty miles from London, ever heard of. A goods train, from some accident to the machinery, broke down and stopped in a tunnel. In twenty minutes another train with merchandise smashed into it, and in a few minutes more a Scotch dead meat train—loaded with beef, mutton, &c.—added its wreck to the others. One man was killed and one desperately injured. There were no passengers, and the engineers and firemen all escaped. But all this was not enough. The trains caught fire from the engines; there was a quantity of oil and other combustibles, and soon the trains, goods, beef and mutton were all in one great roaring furnace, smoke and flames rushing up a shaft from the centre of the tunnel. The fire burnt all Sunday, and then it took 24 hours, day and night, to clear the track of the ruins.

Fifteen hundred women have petitioned, through Mr. MILL, for the extension of the franchise to widows and unmarried women having a property qualification. Among the petitioners are Mrs. SOMERVILLE and Miss MARTINEAU.

I think I have never known England more dull and uninteresting. The Reform Bill is simply a bore. There is no living interest. The Consolidated Bank and Sir MORTON PETO are going on again, all right. The rotten concerns will be wound up. Lord EBURY failed last night in his animating effort to amend the burial service in the Book of Common Prayer. The Lords thought that as Englishmen had been safely buried with it for three centuries, it would answer a while longer. The words of the service are:

"It has pleased Almighty God, of His great mercy, to take unto Himself the soul of our dead brother here departed. We commit his body to the ground in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life. We give God hearty thanks that it hath pleased Him to deliver our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world. We meekly beseech Him, that when we depart this life, we may rest in Him, as our hope is this our brother doth."

This must be read at every burial, and Lord EBURY says there are some very hard cases, in which clergymen have scruples. But their Lordships thought it was best, on the whole, to serve all alike, and err, if at all, on the side of hope and charity.

If there is any body in England who manages to keep jolly under depressing circumstances, it is the Prince of Wales. Yesterday morning, he laid the corner stone of a new building for the British and Foreign Bible Society; in the evening, he was at a splendid ball in Belgravia; this morning, he was at the wedding of the Princess MARY; this evening, he may go to see "Paris" at the Strand, or the KEANS at the Princess, or the Fast Family—*la Famille Benoiton*—at the Adelphi, or *La Barbe Bleue*—Blue Beard Repaired—at the Olympic. By the way, it would be a good plan to import Paris dramatic wholesale. We get it in scraps now, and adulterated like the claret. The English mean well, but they vulgarize everything they borrow, from a comedy to a bonnet.

Let me close, then, with a piece of advice to Americans coming to make the tour of Europe. See all you ever care to see of London before you go to Paris, or it will be spoiled for you forever after. London is doleful enough after New-York—after Paris it is unendurable to any but Englishmen, who are the most patriotic people in the world, continuing, as they do, to live in such a country, and sometimes to an extreme old age, as is shown by the bills of mortality.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The King of Prussia and Bismarck Going to the Front—Visit to the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein—Debate in the Federal Bund—A Political Mass Meeting.

MAYENCE, Monday, June 11, 1866.

Count BISMARCK will set out to-day, together with Minister VAN ROON, to accompany the King to the headquarters of the army in Silesia. More than that, the inhabitants of the fortified town of Kosel have been notified that hostilities might begin there in a few days. The Crown Prince, first in command, and Prince FREDERICK CARL, have already some days ago taken the field in Silesia. It would seem as if the King, whose presence anywhere near actual hostilities will only be a clog, had gone off there simply to avoid the necessity of receiving the innumerable peace petitions that continue to come up from one end of Prussia to the other. Such a feeling of despair, and even bitterness, has seized the people, that many of their orators, even in Berlin itself, speak with great boldness. A noted popular speaker, named TWESTEN, did not hesitate to say a few days ago: "There are, in Prussia as elsewhere, men of the Liberal faith, who believe that when their Government makes war with another they must reënforce it with supplies, whatever system it may follow. But I say, *no!* In peaceful times they have no need of the people; but if our votes do not accord with their wishes, then straightway we are sent home, as lately you have seen. There will a time come when the Government will need the people, and then will the people prescribe to it terms as they choose." This bold address was followed by tumultuous applause. It is a thousand pities to see the Germans brought into a war with each other, for which they have no soul, and against which they have so solemnly and so earnestly protested.

The enormous movements of troops eastward over the railroads has somewhat subsided, as West Prussia is almost absolutely stripped of troops. I was the other day at the great fortress Ehrenbreitstein, "the Gibraltar of the Rhine," usually strongly garrisoned. Now it has only a few hundred raw militia. I saw as many small squads of them marched under guard for straggling and disorderly conduct as ever among the boys in America. From Coblentz to Halle is distributed the army constituting the Western column, and it may be said that this is all employed as a guard on the movements of Saxony and the other small States. To do this Prussia must lose from her main army upward of 140,000 men, stationed at present as follows: One corps in and about Erfurt, another (perhaps a second) at Halle, and another in Prussian Saxony. Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces are watched alone by militia. The extent of the movement may be inferred, as well as the capacity of the railroads guessed at, from the fact that in three days nearly seven entire army corps were transported over some part of the road running from Coblentz to Dresden, Saxony. This road has a double track a good part, if not all the way.

The matter that is attracting principal attention now is the debate over a proposition lately made by the representative from Bavaria. It was that the Prussian and Austrian troops should be withdrawn from the Federal strongholds, Mainz and Rastadt, and their places supplied by troops from other States. These powerful strongholds are the nominal property of the German Confederation, and are garrisoned accordingly by an equal proportion of Austrians and Prussians. Should a war break out between these two Powers, it will at once be seen that these troops are placed in an awkward position.

The proposition has been long and sharply debated, but seems at last on the point of being accepted, though the people of Frankfort are strongly opposed to it. It is argued in Frankfort that, of course, the fortresses, as confederate property, must be treated as neutral by the belligerents, and that the mutual presence of their troops therein is a good guaranty for such treatment. But if the Austrians and the Prussians are withdrawn, and a war should break out, with these places garrisoned by troops from other States, then the belligerents will be attracted toward them as prizes to be contended for, and thus the war will come near Frankfort. Frankfort does a vast business in stocks and has Baron ROTHSCHILD for a citizen; but if war breaks out between Austria and Prussia, she will not escape any longer than any other, except as suits the convenience of the armies. Beside, Frankfort should consider that Austria and Prussia will consider those fortresses neutral so long as suits their pleasure, and no longer, whatever troops may garrison them. In the midst of a fierce war, as this will be if it comes, the parties thereto will pay as little heed to the former rescripts and regulations of the Bund as they now do to the debates of that owlish little body.

Some days ago I attended a genuine political mass meeting, such as I have seen in America, as far as Germans can go. It was in Ober-Ingelheim, a little village in Hesse Darmstadt, a few miles from here, and was appointed there in honor of a celebrated member of the Hessian Parliament, noted for his fearless democracy. There were at least 5,000 persons present, and not a seat provided, so that all stood on their feet, and directly under the full heat of the sun, which was very hot. About 2,500 stood it out to the end with the greatest patience. A great proportion of them were country people, and their women wore no bonnets or other covering for the head. The audience paid careful attention to every speaker, being evidently intent on hearing every word, since any whispering or bustling was quickly hissed into silence. There were fifteen or twenty speakers, most of them not speaking over ten minutes, and some even confining themselves to saying a single good thing, or uttering a jest two or three times during the meeting. The audience demanded plain discussion, facts, arguments interspersed with wit; and if a man spoke ten minutes without causing a laugh, he was put down. Also, if one repeated what another had said, or said the same thing several times, there was a cry of "Schluss! schluss!" (Have done! have done!) that was imperative.

The business of the meeting was to determine what relation they ought to assume toward the belligerents, and to vote an address to the citizens of France. As to the first, there was about an equal division, one-half voting for armed neutrality, the other for alliance with Austria. As to the last they were well agreed. It is curious to witness from an inside standpoint the insidious schemings that NAPOLEON and the French are prosecuting to get the Provinces west of the Rhine erected into a separate State, disjointed from Germany, and falling, of course, an easy prey to French conquest. The French newspapers labor industriously to show them that their interest is not with Germany, and in the slighted and powerless Bund, but in independence. It is said that one of the propositions that will be brought into the Paris Congress will be that of the possibility of an independent German State west of the Rhine. All this the Germans here heard with great impatience and indignation, for they are probably as loyal to "Fatherland" as any that speak the language. They determined at this meeting to show the French that they were mistaken, that their lot was cast in with Germany for all time, and her destiny should be theirs. This was set forth in a vigorous address, which was ordered printed, and sent into France and among their own people.

SEGREX.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The Situation in Germany.

From the Independence Belge, June 10.

The situation is becoming very delicate on the side of the Duchies; but it seems that war has as much difficulty in breaking out as peace has in maintaining itself. In convoking the States of Holstein, and submitting to the Federal Diet the solution of the question of succession, due allowance being made for the rights of the populations—superior to any diplomatic act whatever—Austria has incontestibly acted against the convention concluded between her and Prussia on the 16th January, 1864, that is to say, a fortnight before the entry of their troops into Schleswig, by virtue of which agreement the two Powers formally engaged to take no decision on the succession in the Duchies unless by common accord. The Convention of Gastein, which divided the condominium giving Schleswig to Prussia and Holstein to Austria, could not modify those reciprocal engagements, and Prussia was therefore strictly in her right when she protested with energy against the new programme of the Court of Vienna, but after having protested she has acted; and in order to resume possession of her part of the sovereignty, she has sent her troops to occupy Rendsburg and Kiel, where there are already Austrian garrisons, as well as the City of Itzehoe, where the States of Holstein were to meet on Monday next, in virtue of their convocation by the Court of Vienna. The Prussians having entered Holstein, a collision under these conditions appeared inevitable with the Austrian troops. But these have withdrawn to Altona, protesting in their turn, and declaring that they are awaiting the orders of the Emperor. Thus the war is again adjourned for the moment.

The Position of the Austrian Army.

From the Augsburg Gazette, June 29.

A glance at the map suffices to fix without difficulty the position of the troops. The centre is placed between the fortresses of Prague and Olmutz; the left wing extends from Prague toward the frontiers of Saxony, that is to say, along the Erzgebirge, whose passes it occupies; while the right wing leans on the intrenched camp of Cracow. All this position with its fortresses of Prague, Olmutz, Kœnigsgratz, Josephstadt and Cracow, is very strong, and far superior to the Prussian positions between Kosel, Neisse, Glatz, and Goerlitz. The *corps d'armées* cantoned in the intrenched camp of Cracow, and forming the extreme right of the Army of the North, is, above all, a strategical menace to Prussia of a very serious character. The Austrian force issuing from Cracow might, in fact, by an act of vigor, overthrow the left Prussian wing, and in spite of the strongholds of Kosel and Niesse, operate a vertical movement on the Prussian lines of communication, Oppeln and Brieg, and even on the central point, Breslau, which would have a decisive effect on the campaign in Silesia. Nothing is neglected to make Cracow an immense intrenched camp.

Why Prussia Sent Her Troops into Holstein.

From the Paris Union, June 9.

"If Prussia," says the writer, "had entertained the slightest hope of seeing, we do not say a majority, but only a respectable minority, support her designs, she would have taken good care not to oppose her bayonets to the Austrian decree. She would have protested, perhaps, for form's sake; but she would have allowed it to be carried out, promising herself hereafter to draw an advantage from a deliberation which she would have been able to refer to with the more effect; that she would not have provoked it. Would not such a position have been an unexpected piece of good fortune for her, that Austria should have taken upon herself to interrogate the legal representatives of the country. She would have supported her pretensions on a discussion, a manifestation, a movement to which she would not in any way have contributed—which she would even have opposed. What force and what prestige that would have given her! Whatever opinion may be entertained of Count DE BISMARCK, it cannot be admitted that he has not perceived the excellent card offered to him by the rival Power, if he had believed himself able to count on Holstein. If! but he does not reckon upon it; he knows that he cannot; and that is why he replies with arms to a pacific convocation of the States; that is why he undertakes to suppress by an invasion the manifestation of the national conscience. Well, that is simply a blunder and a fault; a blunder because he thus places himself under the necessity of dispensing with the bayonet the representation of Holstein; and a fault because, whatever happens, the presence of Prussian soldiers in the Duchy will protest more loudly against annexation than any vote of the assembly could do. From this moment it is clear that Prussian domination is unpopular in Holstein, and that it can only be established there by violence. Prussia herself says so, in order to prevent the States from making the affirmation."

The Prussian Army Eighty-five Years Ago.

From the Paris Pays, June 9.

The effective strength of the Prussian army in 1866 is made up of 452 battalions of infantry, 321 squadrons of cavalry, 1,086 field-pieces, 72 companies of the artillery of the fortresses, 9 battalions of pioneers—something like from 650,000 to 700,000 soldiers. Exactly 85 years ago, a sort of French Almanac, entitled *Political, Historical and Philosophical Register for* 1781, announced textually this great piece of news: "June 6. The King of Prussia reviewed at Gaudenz *all* the regiments of Prussia, (eastern and western,) which form an army of 50,000 men." But the predecessor of King WILLIAM, who could not then get together more than 50,000 soldiers, was FREDERICK the Great, the hero of the Seven Years' War, the victor of Rosbach and the conqueror of Silesia.

A Short War.

From La France, June 8.

Austria and Italy are commencing the conflict with exhausted finances, the deficiency of which cannot be compensated for by the paper money they are creating. They cannot make an appeal to public credit which would not be responded to. In Prussia, where the state of the finances was apparently much better, the organization of the army by taking workmen from the factories, farm laborers from the fields and merchants from their offices, has brought on an unexampled commercial and economical crisis. In that case the question is not one of financial embarrassments—it is the social life and productive activity which are suspended; the disasters which may arise cannot be foreseen. Therefore neither Austria, Italy, nor Prussia can support a long war. The first battles fought will perhaps be, like the first drop of blood in a duel, the signal for a truce. France has done everything in her power to prevent the situation from arriving at extremities. She had again united the European Powers in the interest of peace; she has failed in the attempt, but it will be an honor to her Government and a proof of the generous feelings by which she is inspired.

Garibaldi and his Volunteers.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

FLORENCE, Saturday, June 9.

The Government has wisely determined that GARIBALDI shall appear on the scene to take command of his volunteers only at the last moment, when all is ready, and the time for immediate action has arrived. And GARIBALDI has wisely determined to be guided entirely in this, as in other matters, by the wishes of the Government. Meantime we hear good tidings from Caprera. One of his old officers, Maj. CUCCHI, just arrived from the island, states that the General's health has not been so excellent as it is now for a long time past. He was panting, says the Major, for the moment of action, and lamenting sadly the delays to which diplomacy was condemning Italy, the tidings of the abandonment of the projected conference not having yet reached him.

On the 6th of this month he wrote to his old friend, MAURO MACCHI, begging him to let it be known that all who wished to belong to the volunteer force must apply directly to the commission appointed for that purpose; "for," says the General, "here we have a regular inundation of letters and documents, which is injurious to candidates for admission, inasmuch as the letters are useless and the documents likely to be lost." I know one instance in which a young boy, scarcely more than a child, ran away from his home in Florence, and actually succeeded in making his way to GARIBALDI in Caprera. The General kept him with him, in his own room, till an opportunity occurred of sending him back to his parents.

The organization of the volunteer force at the Como depot is going on bravely. The first regiment is entirely organized; the second and third nearly so; the others making rapid progress.

Why Austria Declined the Invitation to a Conference.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* publishes the substance of the memorandum read by the Austrian ambassadors on the delivery of the official answer to the invitation to a conference, but of which they left no copy.

After acknowledging that the stipulation contained in this answer is of a nature to render the Congress abortive, for whatever oratorical precautions may be employed in speaking of the Italian differences, this can only mean the cession of Venetia, it says, to such a demand Austria can only reply by an unqualified refusal. No pecuniary indemnity could be accepted, and a territorial one can only follow the issue of a war. The difficulty of proposing such a compensation is only too clear on its simple enunciation. There is no question of dismembering Turkey, and even if this were the plan adopted, the Danubian provinces, with Bosnia and Herzegovina, countries only emerging from barbarism, would offer not a compensation, but a source of fresh embarrassment to Austria. In Germany, Austria cannot seek for compensation, or, at least, cannot speak of them at present, but if the event of war should, under the blessing of Providence, give scope for territorial changes in her favor in that direction, she would not be averse to use her victory with moderation, and might consent to part with one of her possessions. In the interest of peace she might yield, then, what she cannot yield to menace. The honor of her army, the feeling of her people are opposed to any negotiation for the cession of Venetia at present. Such a solution is impossible, and Austria could only refuse it if made in the proposed Congress. Then she can only look to public law and treaties, and she feels that such an answer would in no way facilitate the negotiations. All that would result from such a meeting would be to enable her adversaries to throw upon her the blame for the frustration of hopes which its assembling would raise, with the risk of adding to present dangers new rancors. If the Congress met on the understanding that no Power sought in it an increase of territory, Austria will be only too happy to aid in the work of pacification; but if this is not to be, she only asks the other Powers to stand aloof, and leave her to defend her right.

The Career of Gen. La Marmora.

Florence Correspondence of the Journal des Debats.

When only a Major, among the number of his acquaintances at Milan was the Austrian General WALMODEN. One day on leaving that officer, to whom he had paid a visit of adieu at Milan, an Austrian Captain, who had seen with what consideration the young Piedmontese officer was treated by WALMODEN, approached LA MARMORA, and asked him to use his influence with the General to obtain for him the grade of Major, to which he declared he was entitled. LA MARMORA listened with great attention to the officer, and although he had already taken leave of Gen. WALMODEN, he returned, spoke of the Captain, and obtained for him the promotion desired. The officer who thus obtained his grade of Major through the intervention of LA MARMORA is now Marshal BENEDEK. . . . In 1855 LA MARMORA quitted the Ministry to go to the Crimea with the Italian contingent. The English Commander wanted to treat those troops as a sort of corps subventioned by Great Britain. CAVOUR and LA MARMORA would not, however, consent. They joined an allied Power, and it was as such VICTOR EMMANUEL took part in the war. Gen. LA MARMORA profited by the experience of the English and French armies, and the 24,000 men under him derived much benefit from their service. Soon after arriving at Constantinople he had an opportunity of showing of what stuff he was made. Lord RAGLAN having attempted to assume the position of a chief, and assigned to the Italians the part of auxiliaries, Gen. LA MARMORA maintained his rights as head of an allied army, and insisted on being treated as such. His firmness excited surprise. LA MARMORA then demonstrated the importance of the position of Kadekoi, and it was confided to him, so that he obtained a prominent position both in council and action. At a meeting of Generals, at which LA MARMORA was not present, OMER PACHA induced the French General to confide to the Turks the post of Kadekoi held by the Italians. LA MARMORA refused to give up the post, reassembled the council and obtained a revocation of the decision. His services in the Crimea and the part he took in the battle of Traktir are well known. When all the rest was asleep he was awake and on horseback. He had anticipated the intentions of the Russians and gave the alarm to the French camp. The Russians made their attack, but were repulsed. LA MARMORA is 62 years of age; thin, tall, fresh colored, and, with all the appearance of good humor, he has a singularly sarcastic air; he has an intelligent smile, and is far from fluent in speaking Italian; has a sonorous voice, and uses picturesque language; has a military bearing, but is always distinguished in his demeanor, for he belongs to one of the most noble families of Piedmont. His character is frank and decided. The faculties which predominate in his mind are straightforwardness, good sense, and an absence of all illusions in his views of things. He is slow in coming to a decision, but when he has made up his mind he adheres to his resolution most tenaciously. He examines things conscientiously in the most minute details, and weighs carefully every eventuality. His great strength is his frankness; and in a discussion he announces the result of an argument rather than assigns reasons.

The Russian Army.

A letter addressed from Volhynia to the *Czas* says: "The greatest secresy is observed as to the movements of the Russian Army. The local police themselves receive only two days' notice of the advance of troops and of changes of encampment. The Russian Army is evidently being concentrated by regiments along the eastern frontier of Gallicia. Persons coming from Podolia state that Russian troops are constantly on the march toward the Danubian Principalities, without having lost sight of Gallicia, which is traversed at the present moment by Russian agents, who are endeavoring to stir up the Ruthenians of that Province by telling them that Russia is their friend. They pay especial attention to the clergy of the Greek rite, who have in former times done so much for Russia."

The French Fleet.

Paris (June 10) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

As a *postscriptum* to the assurances of neutrality given by the *Presse*, I may add that letters from Toulon received to-day state that orders have been given to ten iron shipbuilders there for thirty iron flat-bottomed boats for disembarkation to be ready on the 15th July. By adding this to Admiral SIMON's cruise at the entrance of the Adriatic, one may form a tolerably correct idea of the certainty of French neutrality.

Florence Nightingale and the Italian Army.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

FLORENCE, Friday, June 8.

I have just seen a letter written by FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE to the Cavaliere SEBASTIANO FENZI, one of the Committee for organizing a system of volunteer assistance to the hospital department of the army. It contains—set forth with admirable lucidity—the results of her experience on the matters in question obtained in the Crimea and otherwise. And all this part of her letter, invaluable as it is to the Italians, it is not necessary to reproduce here. But the conclusion of it, which truly falls like balm on the minds of these people, excoriated as they have lately been by the ungenerous strictures, and lecturings, and abuse of the English Press, well deserve to be quoted.

Thus far, writes Miss NIGHTINGALE, I have given dry advice as drily as I could. But you must permit me to say that if there is anything I could do for you at any time, and you would command me, I should esteem it the greatest honor and pleasure. I am a hopeless invalid, entirely a prisoner to my room, and overwhelmed with business. Otherwise how gladly would I answer to your call, and come to do my little best for you in the dear city where I was born. If the giving my miserable life could hasten your success but by half an hour how gladly would I give it. But you will not want for success, or for martyrs, or for volunteers, or for soldiers. Our old General, Lord CLYDE, (he is dead now,) was standing at the port of Balaclava when, eleven years ago, the Italian Bersagliere were landing; and he turned round and said to his companion (a man high in office,) "I wish to hide my face—I blush for ourselves when I see the perfect way in which those glorious troops are brought up to their work." And what have not the Italians done since in these eleven years?—the work almost of eleven centuries. I, too, remember the Italian (Sardinian) hospitals on the heights of Balaclava, and their admirable government; and since then what has not the progress been? I wish you God speed with my whole heart, and beg that you will believe me, Sir, your ever faithful servant, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Cavaliere SEBASTIANO FENZI, Florence.

I think that it would gratify the writer in her sick room if she could have seen the emotion excited by the reading of this letter at Florence.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Three Men Killed—A Gravel Train on the Hudson River Railroad Thrown off the Track—A Telegraph Pole Thrown Across the Track.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PEEKSKILL, Tuesday, June 26.

The gravel train working up was thrown off the track at 3:30 this afternoon, near the old Verplanck Station. The conductor, CORNELIUS WHEELER, WM. ADAMS, JOHN MCLAUGHLIN and CHARLES CASILES were instantly killed. They are badly mangled. Some scoundrel placed a telegraph pole across the track, which caused the disaster. WHEELER is a brother of the road master. The Coroner is impaneling a Jury.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Tuesday, June 26.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the up gravel train, when near this place, was thrown from the track, killing C. B. WHEELER, the conductor, and three laborers, and seriously injuring MARTIN LEE, the foreman, and several others. The disaster occurred from some persons placing, by accident or design, a telegraph-pole upon the track. The cars were all thrown off the track and badly broken up. There were about thirty laborers on the train.

Another Pollard Collision at Richmond—Nobody Hurt.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, June 26.

About 7 o'clock this morning SAMUEL JAMES, while in the private room of H. RIVES POLLAD, Editor of the *Examiner*, made some remarks in relation to EDWARD A. POLLARD, which led to a collision between the parties. After they were separated JAMES left the premises, and POLLARD having armed himself went in quest of him. Up to 10 o'clock no meeting had taken place. JAMES is brother-in-law of EDWARD A. POLLARD.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill in the Senate.

The Continuation of the Bureau Limited to Two Years.

The Union Pacific Railroad Bill Passed.

A Movement to Incorporate the Veteran Reserve Corps in the Regular Army.

Discrimination in Rates of Pilotage Prohibited.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

A Committee of prominent bankers arrived here this morning for the purpose of urging upon the Committee on Banking and Currency some material amendments to the National Currency Act. The Committee consisted of Hon. C. B. SEDGWICK, of Syracuse, formerly member of the House from that district; J. U. ORVIS, President of the Ninth National Bank of New-York; F. A. PALMER, President of the Broadway National Bank; ENOCH PRATT, of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore; J. S. NORRIS, of the Second National, and Mr. WHITELOCK of the Third National, all of Baltimore. These gentlemen came with the expectation of inducing the Bank Committee to exempt their capital from local taxation, but after consultation with the members they are convinced that it is impossible to obtain the desired change. Some further exemption from national taxation may prevail.

HON. JOSHUA HILL, OF GEORGIA.

Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, was on the floor of the House to-day, and was greeted very cordially by many of the members who were associated with him in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Mr. HILL says he is now living in so retired a manner that he cannot fully judge of the condition of public sentiment in Georgia. He says, however, that the President is greatly praised for his course toward the Southern people, but he has no reason to believe that the adherents of the rebellion are any better disposed toward the Union men of the South than at any time heretofore.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Provisional Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, and KENNETH RAYNER, of North Carolina, are also here. SIMON CAMERON was also on the floor of the House to-day.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means held a special session this afternoon to perfect the Tariff Bill as printed. Some unimportant changes were made. The Committee are resolved to vigorously resist the efforts of the combinations forming in behalf of special interests.

THE SENATORIAL PHYSIQUE.

A gentleman connected with the Senate was occupied to-day in taking the measurements of the different Senators, size of brain, chest, height, race, &c., which occasioned considerable merriment in the coat room, where the proceeding took place. The object is to make some sort of a statement of the intellect and physique of the present Senate as compared with those of former years.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT BORDEAUX.

Hon. WILLIAM E. GLEESON, United States Judge of Dakota Territory, recently appointed by the President United States Consul at Bordeaux, France, is here awaiting instructions preparatory to sailing for his post of duty. The Judge was an original Republican and supporter in Maryland of President LINCOLN in the canvass of 1860.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BRANCHES.

The Kansas City branch of the Pacific Railroad carried their point to-day in the House by the strong vote of 90 to 36, and are now authorized to continue the construction of their road by the Smoky Hill Fork of the Platte, instead of being obliged to form a junction with the other branches some hundred miles further North. The California Pacific Central Railroad is also authorized to continue the construction of their road until it meets the Eastern division. Heretofore they were limited to 300 miles

LONG JOHN AND THE LOBBY.

Yesterday when this subject came up, Long JOHN WENTWORTH made another especial parade of his public virtue by moving to exclude the lobby from the floor. This always occurs with the athletic member from Illinois, whenever any affair of this kind is up. Whether he is suspicious of his own integrity or not I cannot say, but I believe that there has not been a lobby influence felt here this Winter which was as large as is the interest in this Pacific Railroad scheme, controlled by one single member of the House.

THE HEATED TERM.

The thermometer this afternoon indicated 96 deg above zero in the shade.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union of this city have passed resolutions of thanks to the Military Committee of the House, for their efforts in procuring the passage of the army bill which contains the provision for the organization of the veteran reserve feature in the army. The House is so overwhelmingly in favor of this feature in the Army bill that there is no doubt it will be forced eventually upon the Senate, and the general impression now is that the bill that will ultimately pass will be the Senate Army bill last reported, with the House Veteran Reserve feature incorporated therein.

OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

Through the untiring efforts of Messrs. HAYS and EGGLESTON respectively of the First and Second Districts of Ohio, the House to-day passed a bill to provide for the payment of the Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh Regiments of Ohio volunteer militia of Cincinnati, BANDS company of cavalry and Paulson's Battery during the time they were in the service of the United States in 1862, when KIRBY SMITH made his raid upon the Kentuckians and threatened Cincinnati. The bill was reported by Mr. BINGHAM of the Military Committee.

THE METROPOLITAN CLUB.

A bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Club of this city was introduced in the Senate to-day. Gen. GRANT and Attorney-General SPEED are among the incorporators named.

THE COMMITTEE ON IRON-CLADS.

The Committee on Claims in the House, to-day, by a vote of four to three, determined to postpone the further consideration of the Senate bill to give additional compensation to the builders of the iron-clads. The vote will be reconsidered, it is believed. It appears singular that after a thorough examination of these claims, the Committee should have declined to report to the House. There may be good reasons for this course, but it works great injury to some of the claimants who are thus postponed, and who will, in all probability, be bankrupt, should they receive no relief from Congress at this session.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL APPROVED.

The President has approved the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, and the joint resolution to pay the State of Vermont, not exceeding $16,400, the sum expended for the protection of the frontier against the invasion from Canada in 1864.

BAD VENTILATION.

The Senate Chamber is so badly ventilated that the members are compelled occasionally to leave their seats and take positions in the doorways and passages for a breath of fresh air. The atmosphere in the Chamber was so oppressive and offensive to-day that it induced a motion from Mr. BROWN

Continued on Eighth Page

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT IN CHICAGO.

Laying of the Corner Stone—President Johnson to be Present.

The Chicago papers publish the report of the Committee which went to Washington to secure the presence of President JOHNSON at the laying of the corner stone of the Douglas monument. The report says:

Your committee on the second day after their arrival in Washington, sent a telegram to the Chairman, WM. F. COOLBAUGH, Esq., in substance as follows: "The President has promised, and will come on the adjournment of Congress. Time to be fixed and ceremonies postponed accordingly."

It only remains for us to explain more in detail the conditions understood by the President as to the time when he can leave Washington, and a specific day be fixed instead of that already named.

It is needless to repeat in terms of the merest courtesy, that the President received the Committee with the dignity and kindness of manner which marks his intercourse with men of all degrees and conditions in life who approach him. We found him in cordial sympathy with our objects and purposes. He approved as well as listened. And after sufficient time to comprehend the full importance of the message we bore, his prompt, kind and favorable responses assured us that your appeal to him would not be in vain. The speaker, in speaking of Senator DOUGLAS in terms of kindest remembrance took occasion to say, among other things, that he had entered Congress the first time cotemporaneously with Mr. DOUGLAS, who also took his first seat in the House at the same session. That both of them during that session made their first Congressional speeches in favor of the same bill or law which passed refunding to the late Gen. JACKSON the fine imposed upon him at New-Orleans during the war of 1812. That they had continued to be political as well as personal friends during all the remainder of DOUGLAS' life. That both at the commencement of the late civil war, after having exhausted all honorable means of preventing a collision of arms, took up their respective positions in active and determined hostility to all those who threatened or acted in hostility to the integrity of the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

The President intimated his willingness, if possible, to attend on the Fourth of July—the day fixed before the departure of your Committee—provided an adjournment of Congress should take place in time to admit his reaching Chicago for the day appointed. But as the adjournment of Congress was thought to be impossible, your Committee suggested that a postponement of the ceremonies could be made, and a time fixed upon after the adjournment of Congress took place, repeating their request that the President might himself fix a day, after the adjournment of Congress, when, or as soon as the exigencies of the public service and his personal convenience permitted. This was finally assented to by the President, on the only condition proposed by your Committee, that at least two weeks' notice should be given us for completing our final preparations.

It is therefore agreed upon that the day will now be fixed for the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument in Chicago by the President of the United States as soon after the adjournment of Congress as his public duties will admit of his absence from Washington, and that at least two weeks' previous notice of such time shall be communicated to this Committee.

After this acceptance by the President, your Committee then called upon each member of the Cabinet. The same invitation was extended to each to be present on the day fixed upon by the President, and the presence of each solicited on the same occasion. Each of the Secretaries, SEWARD, MCCULLOCH, WELLES, STANTON, HARLAN, Postmaster-General DENNISON and Attorney-General SPEED, promised if possible, and gave every assurance of being probably able to accompany the President to Chicago.

The public interest felt in Secretary SEWARD will not allow us to dismiss him in this report without especially stating that on a second interview we obtained his positive promise to so arrange his business as that he will certainly accompany the President. The Committee had also hoped that this great statesman, saved, as it were, providentially, out of the furnace of national trials, closing in the tragical attempt upon his own life, and the death of LINCOLN, would have undertaken, at our request, the address of the occasion. But the plea urged of absorbing public duties and cares was too well grounded, and enforced with too great weight to be resisted or overcome. But Mr. SEWARD will come with the President.

Before closing, your Committee desire to tender their acknowledgments to Hon. S. M. CULLOM, member from the Springfield District, for efficient service and his great kindness in facilitating the accomplishment of our business, as also to Hon. O. H. BROWNING and the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

It is unnecessary, perhaps, to make the suggestion that no language of mere compliment can appropriately express the sense of the obligations under which President JOHNSON, the Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, and Secretaries STANTON, WELLES, HARLAN, Postmaster-General DENNISON and Attorney-General SPEED have placed this Committee, as well as all the friends of the enterprise throughout the country.

The following resolutions, among others, were adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, That the day of laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected over the remains of the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS be postponed until such further day as may be fixed upon by the President of the United States, in accordance with the arrangements of said Committee.

Resolved, That the people of the State of Illinois, and the friends of our enterprise throughout the West, will receive with feelings of profound satisfaction the announcement now definitely made, that the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet have accepted the invitation to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument, and that the thanks of this Committee are hereby tendered, and the hospitalities of our city and people will approve by heartfelt and appropriate greetings, the kind consideration of the President and Cabinet in contributing so greatly by their presence to the success and glory of the enterprise which they come to promote.

Resolved, That the first official visit of a President of the United States to the people of the Northwest, we regard as an appropriate and distinguished token of the national sympathy and respect bestowed upon the memory of one of the most devoted of Western representatives in the national councils, and a timely recognition of our importance and services by the highest executive functionaries of the nation.

STORM IN IOWA.

Buildings Literally Torn to Pieces—Fences and Trees Destroyed—Rocks Rolled from their Beds—Immense Devastation.

From the Adel (Iowa) Gazette, June 15.

This part of the country has been perfectly deluged with rain for the past week. On last Saturday night it rained all night, and the wind blew, in places, a perfect hurricane. A regular whirlwind was instituted, similar to the great tornado of 1860, only on a smaller scale. Where it began or where it ended we know not. The first we hear of it is at the house of ELY BARNETT, in the northwestern part of Madison County. This house was literally torn to pieces, and, together with the furniture, scattered in every direction. The family were absent from home or probably the result would have been still worse. The dwelling-house of Mr. BOND was removed and left "right side up with care" in the middle of the road, some six or eight rods distant. None of the family were hurt. It next came to the premises of S. MCKIBBEN, in the south part of Dallas County, tore to pieces his stable and threw it against, into, through and around the house, doing considerable damage, but injured none. RICHARD ILES' log house was afterward unroofed and the three top logs carried away. Mr. ILES' family remained at home until morning. Fences were laid low, and even the rocks upon which the fences were built were rolled from their beds in some instances, and removed several feet. Mr. MCKIBBEN's son came in on Wednesday and furnished the above statement.

Through this county, as in Madison, it passed from southwest to northeast. The next we hear from it was this side of South Coon, where it unroofed a barn for Mr. FOLEY, and moved a dwelling-house, occupied by Mr. PRICE, about six inches. It then crossed North Coon, twisting off large trees as easily as it would withs of straw, and struck a new barn, just erected by WILLIAM DILLON, tore it to pieces and scattered it about the prairie. The next point in its path was Mr. E. D. SMITH's house, occupied by I. J. COLE, which it struck, tearing away the wing and unroofing the main building. Mr. COLE and family were compelled to plod their way through the rain and darkness to their nearest neighbors—about a quarter of a mile distant—to seek shelter. Traveling on, it next came to the premises of Mr. CROUCH, where it tore down another barn. Along the entire route fences were levelled, and everything movable "scattered to the four winds." Some of the rafters from Mr. SMITH's house were taken a considerable distance, and driven endwise two or three feet into the solid earth. So far as heard from, no one was injured in the least.

So far as water is concerned, that night gave us but a small portion of the liquid which has fallen hereabouts within a week. The "humid showers" gather ever and anon and empty their contents around promiscuously. The creeks are high and the rivers are rising; South Coon has been very high and much damage has been done. We learn from Lieut. WARD REDFIELD, who was in town on Tuesday last, that the dam of Mr. TAM's mill, above Redfield, went out with the freshet, and that the water had washed around the west end of the dam of THOMBURGH's woolen factory at Redfield, digging into the bank for nearly eighty feet.

The North Coon is coming up steadily, but is yet within its banks.

Munificent Bequest to Yale College.

From the New-Haven Palladium, June 23.

The late AUGUSTUS R. STREET, who has already done so much for Yale College, made most generous provisions in his will for that institution. He bequeathed to the Yale corporation the New-Haven Hotel, including the land, building and furniture, under the conditions that it should be sold as soon as that could be done to advantage, and the proceeds applied to the completion of the elegant building known as the Yale School of Fine Arts, now in process of construction,—the surplus, if any, to be appropriated toward furnishing the building with appliances for instructions in fine arts, and in establishing there a school for the diffusion of knowledge in drawing, designing, painting and sculpture. Pupils of both sexes are to be admitted, and the testator declares the purpose of the gift to be "to provide for those desiring to pursue either the fine arts as a profession, the means of instruction and improvement, and to awaken and cultivate a taste for the appreciation of the fine arts among the undergraduates of Yale College and others."

The building on Chapel-street, (with the land on which it stands,) now occupied by CHAS. BOSTWICK, and BASSETT & BARNETT, Mr. STREET leaves to his wife, at whose death it is to go to the Yale corporation, to be sold or retained, as deemed best, and the avails to be devoted to the purposes above mentioned. The building on the corner of Chapel and State streets, known as "Street's Building," Mr. STREET also gives to the college at the death of his wife, to constitute a fund, the income of which, or the avails when sold, are to be applied to the maintenance of a professorship in the Theological Department of Yale College, to be called the "Titus Street Professorship," the surplus, if any, to be devoted to the Yale library. Bequests are made to the Misses LEFFINGWELL, nieces of the testator; the residue of his property, Mr. STREET leaves to his wife and her heirs. Revs. NOAH PORTER, THOS. A. THACHER and D. C. GILMAN, together with the executors, HENRY WHITE, HENRY C. KINGSLEY and Mr. STREET, (executrix,) are constituted a Board of Commissioners to superintend the erection of the Fine Arts Building, and to see that the purposes of the testator are carried out in respect to his bequests thereto.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY IN MAINE.

The Cashier made to Surrender the Keys of the Bank—Escape of the Robbers.

A special dispatch to the Boston *Journal* gives the particulars of a heavy bank robbery at the Village of Bowdoinham, Me., at an early hour Friday morning. The National Village Bank was plundered of every dollar contained in the safe, together with a large quantity of bonds, amounting in all to about $75,000. Of this sum the bank loses about $10,000, the remaining being bonds belonging to individuals in the neighborhood who had placed them in the bank for safe-keeping. The *Journal's* correspondent says:

It is suspected that one of the robbers is a stranger who had been seen about the village for some days previous. He was accosted on the road to Gardiner on the morning after the robbery with a carpet-bag in his hand, and said he was a peddler. He went into a book-store on arriving at Gardiner, where he displayed considerable money. He disappeared mysteriously.

A reward of $5,000 has been offered by the President of the bank, $3,000 for the recovery of the bonds and money and $2,000 for the apprehension of the thieves.

The facts in connection with it, as told me by ROBERT BUTTERFIELD, the Cashier of the Bank, are as follows: At about 2 o'clock this morning Mr. BUTTERFIELD says that he was aroused from his slumber by receiving a blow upon the head, which for a moment stunned him, and upon awaking saw three men, their faces disguised with masks, standing by his bedside, armed with pistols and knives, who immediately seized him and demanded the keys of the bank. To this Mr. BUTTERFIELD made no reply, whereupon he was tied with small cords, being bound hand and foot, and a gag placed in his mouth, made of a pillow-case, which one of the ruffians took from the bed. Not complying with the demand which was made, Mr. BUTTERFIELD was violently choked until he was forced to tell, which he did by pointing where the keys were concealed. In the same bed lay a little son of Mr. BUTTERFIELD, about eight years of age, who was seized at the same time, and bound in a similar manner as his father. The screams of the boy awoke his mother who was asleep in the adjoining chamber with a sick infant. She, on rising up in bed, found that two of the ruffians, as they entered the room, had extinguished her light, and whom she beheld by the aid of a dark lantern they had, standing over her, and who threatened, if she made the least disturbance, to take the life of her infant. "We don't want your lives," they said; "we want the money in the bank." She was then left in the care of one scoundrel, who acted as a guard over her, another performing the same service in her husband's room, while the third, who had possession of the keys, descended the front staircase, joined a companion who was watching outside, and proceeded to the bank, which was but a short distance from the door. The building was entered at once, and the door of the vault, which is located on the ground floor, was opened, and the outer door of the safe, which was inside the vault, was locked. But the inside door of the safe, which has one of HALL's patent locks, they could not unlock; whereupon one of the party returned to Mr. BUTTERFIELD's residence, and, with the one who was watching him, unpinioned his feet and took him to the bank, where they forced him to open the door. After this was accomplished, they then rebound him and proceeded to clear the safe of its entire contents, which they placed in a bag. Mr. BUTTERFIELD was then conveyed back to his house and placed in his chamber. His wife was then bound and gagged, after which procedure the robbers decamped with their booty. During this time Mrs. B. was not conscious that her husband had been taken from the house. She was assured that he was perfectly safe and uninjured. At her request the little boy was brought into the room, as he was suffering very much by the tightness of the cord around his ankles. At the request of his mother the cord was loosened by one of the robbers, by which means the boy subsequently was enabled to unloosen himself and alarm two domestics in a rear chamber of the house, who, after considerable delay occasioned by fright, came to the rescue and all the parties were released. Mr. BUTTERFIELD then at once proceeded to the house of Mr. CARR, one of the directors of the bank, and informed him of what had taken place. The news of the robbery was then at once made known and sped like wildfire throughout the village. Pursuit was given in different directions by the citizens. It is supposed that the robbers, after they had plundered the safe, took their flight in a direction, according to indications found in a piece of woods near the road, to Brunswick, where were also found several pairs of stockings, pieces of cord and a Montreal newspaper, bearing date of the 15th inst. The robbers effected an entrance into Mr. BUTTERFIELD's house through a window of the L part.

A Submarine Diver in an Artesian Well at Louisville.

From the Louisville Journal, June 22.

On Thursday afternoon, we went down, by invitation, to see Mr. G. A. BAILEY, of Boston, Mass., descend into Dupont's Artesian Well, for the purpose of removing the old iron pipe, in order that the bore of the well may be made larger. This well, as our readers all know, is 2,086 feet deep, and was bored in order to secure a supply of pure water for the paper mill. A vein of mineral water was struck, and the valuable properties of this water are widely celebrated for their medical properties. Messrs. DUPONT have concluded to enlarge the well, and to make use of the strong flow of water as a water power. On arriving at the well we noticed Mr. BAILEY just putting on his suit of submarine armor. This consisted of a heavy suit of coarse duck, lined with rubber, and coming up to the shoulders. The sleeves fitted the wrists tightly, and between the bare hands and the arms were placed some wide rubber bands, so as to exclude the water and give freedom to use the hands. At the shoulders was a copper collar, upon which was firmly screwed the helmet, made of copper, with windows in it, and a small door that screwed in. At the back of the helmet was a rubber pipe, through which air was forced from a powerful air-pump that stood in the yard. Mr. BAILEY put on the shoes that were provided with lead soles that weighed fifteen pounds each, and then a heavy lead plate, weighing forty pounds, was securely fastened upon his breast. Another plate of the same weight was fastened upon the back, and then the helmet was screwed on, the air-pump set in motion, the small plate in front screwed to its place, and the diver was ready for his descent. At just two o'clock and thirty-nine minutes Mr. BAILEY commenced to descend, and the rubber hose and the rope that encircled his waist was kept straight as he went down. In a few minutes the motion of the rope ceased, showing that he was in the bottom of the large part of the well or on the rock where the small bore commences. He was then in 72 feet of water and about 80 feet below the surface. He remained there twenty-seven minutes, while the bubbling of the water showed the large amount of air forced down to him. This large pump is capable of emptying a 200 gallon cask in ten minutes, thus giving some idea of the air used. At the expiration of that time the pressure became almost painful, and the daring subaqueous explorer returned to the upper world, the helmet was unscrewed, and the upper world opened to his view. This apparatus is the same that is employed for all submarine explorations on the sea shore, and it is the first time that it has been used in this part of the country. Mr. BAILEY tells us that he can work in thirty feet of water for hours with no inconvenience, but at a greater depth the pressure is severe upon the lungs. The grotesque appearance of Mr. BAILEY, as he was about to descend, created considerable mirth, one of the spectators remarking that Mr. B. was the only Copperhead he had ever seen who was good for anything.

This operation was necessary to the further prosecution of the enlargement of the well, and Messrs. DUPONT deserve praise for the thorough manner in which they have undertaken the matter.

The Revenue System and Profits on Tea.

In the report of the Revenue Commission we find the following facts about the profits on tea:

The original price of good tea is about 18c. ℔ lb. This is the "ship off" price. The Chinese producer does not get this. There is the export duty, tolls levied at the various stations on the way to port, expenses of packing, and the two or three profits accruing before the tea reaches the hands of the exporting merchant. Adding his profit, the price at a Chinese port of shipment is, as stated, about 18c. ℔ lb. for good tea. Staple grades of black Oolong tea are laid down in New-York at about 30c. ℔ lb., free of duty—that is to say, "in bond." This includes all charges, selling commission, freight, insurance, &c.; all over this price being profit.

The Commission state that the profits of the tea trade, after leaving the importer's hands, and before reaching the consumer, have been enormous. They add, that of the profit paid by the consumer not more than one-fourth reaches the original importer. Three-fourths of it stops in the pockets of the jobber and the retailer.

The Commission tested this by the following case: A pound of Oolong tea was purchased of each of two different and respectable grocers in New-York on the same day at $1 50 per pound. This tea was immediately taken to one of the leading "tea-brokers" and valued by him at a market price of 90 cents for one of the samples and 93c. for the other. The market for tea at the time was steady, and had been so for months, gold also being steady at 146 to 147. The broker's valuation, returned to the Commission on the samples submitted to him, was the price at which the tea would have been sold by the importer. The tea in question cost, say about 80 cents in currency, laid down in New-York, duties and all charges paid. The importer's profits ranged from ten to thirteen cents per pound, while the balance of the cost to the consumer, amounting to fifty-eight cents, or seventy-two per cent. upon the cost to the importer, is cribbed by the jobber and the retailer. The Commission say: "A condition of trade that admits such an iniquitous profit to be made out of the consumer, certainly needs no formation."

They say, also: "Fifteen cents in gold—five for the importer and ten for the trade—is a liberal profit to be divided between the importer and whoever stands between him and the consumer, making forty-five cents for a good tea" as the cost to the consumer.

The Commission estimate that the consumption of tea in the United States for the year 1866 will amount to 30,000,000 pounds. This at twenty-five cents per pound duty, would give the Government seven millions five hundred thousand dollars revenue on tea.

But just look at the profits the jobber and retailer must realize from the consumer at one dollar fifty per pound. If, as the Commission say, forty-five cents would pay them a very handsome profit, it is cutting rather deep to charge one dollar fifty. Among other statements, the Commission remark that they learn, from statements made before them on oath, that teas damaged by fire in bonded warehouses, as well as by salt water, are sold at auction, and go at once through a process of making over and are sold afterwards as sound teas, thus defrauding the consumer. This business of renewing and revending damaged teas the Commission say, is believed to constitute a considerable part of the business of the so-called popular "tea companies" which of late years have been established in most of our large cities."

The Medina Murder.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INHUMAN FATHER — HIS ARREST.

From the Rochester Union.

The account of the whipping to death of a child three years old by its father, a clergyman, because it would not say its prayers, near Medina, published in the *Union* yesterday, awakened the greatest indignation of our citizens against the inhuman father. The report was hardly credited, so unnatural and monstrous was the crime committed. We blush to say it, but the most sickening and dreadful part of this unparalleled horror was not published.

LINDSLEY's (that's the monster's name) statement before the Coroner's Jury, given yesterday, is corroborated by other witnesses before the Jury. The body of the child told more plainly and pathetically than words could of the terrible punishment it had undergone. Several of its fingers were broken and the blood oozed from every pore. To conceal the crime the father tied the little one's hands behind its back and placed it in its coffin. While physicians were making a *post mortem* examination of the body, he sat by, coolly looking at the proceedings. After a while he spoke and asked them if they had not carried "this thing about far enough." The physicians discovered no disease about the child—it died solely from excessive and cruel punishment. The little one would have been three years old next August—whipped to death because it would not say its prayers.

We are told that LINDSLEY justifies his horrid work. He thinks it was his duty to punish the child until his will was broken and he obeyed. LINDSLEY was arrested yesterday and committed to jail in Albion. It was with the utmost difficulty that the officers who had him in charge could keep the citizens of Medina and neighborhood from lynching the murderer on the spot. LINDSLEY is a man about five feet eight inches in height, well proportioned, has black whiskers and dark complexion. He has the appearance of a man of violent temper. As to his character hitherto we know nothing against him. He has a farm, and is reported to be a man of some means. He has not charge of an established church, but preaches occasionally—is what is called a Mission clergyman.

The murder is the all-absorbing topic of Orleans County, and the passions of the people have not yet cooled sufficiently to allow them to look upon the affair calmly and say what should be done to this man who has so grossly outraged their feelings and dignity.

Stamping of Domestic Bills of Lading—An Important Decision of the Commissioner.

The following important decision relative to the stamping of domestic bills of lading has been received by Dr. PRESBREY, the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Buffalo District:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1866. }

SIR: The letter of Mr. HENRY LINCOLN, addressed to you, and by you referred to me, has been received. Mr. LINCOLN asks if domestic bills of lading are subject to stamp duty, and if so, how much? Also, if each and every bill of lading should bear a stamp. He inclosed a copy of a ruling from this office by which inland and domestic bills of lading are held subject to stamp duties as receipts or agreements, according to their form, and says: "As we understand the law bills of lading of vessels for ports of the United States or British America are exempt. An examination of schedule B, following section 170 of the act of June 30, 1864, will show that a stamp duty is specifically imposed upon one class of bills of lading only, viz.: upon bills of lading for any goods, merchandise or effects to be exported from a port or place of the United States to any foreign port or place. To this even there is an exception. In the last part of said schedule it is provided that the stamp duties therein imposed upon bills of lading shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports in the United States and ports in British North America." The act of Congress then imposes a stamp duty of ten cents upon each foreign bill of lading, except those for dry goods imported, &c., transported upon steamboats or other vessels plying between the ports of the United States and the ports in British North America, but it is silent respecting inland and domestic bills of lading as such. A stamp duty of two cents, however, is imposed upon each for the delivery of property. A duty of five cents is imposed upon each sheet or piece of paper upon which an agreement or contract is written. It is admitted by Mr. LINCOLN that all bills of lading contain an agreement or contract. Domestic and inland bills of lading being neither otherwise charged, nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty, fall under the general provisions of the law, and are to be taxed, not as bills of lading, with ten cents each, but with two cents or five cents, according to whether they are receipts simply or agreements. If they are executed in sets of two or three or more, each one should be stamped; each has the same legal effect as the other, and the holder of either of them may find it necessary to use his copy in evidence.

I see no good reason for making any change in the ruling in question. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Michigan.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF HON. W. S. MAYNARD.

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.

ANN HARBOR, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

Hon. W. S. MAYNARD died on Monday evening, at about 9 o'clock, from the effects of morphine administered by his own hands. This is supposed to be the case, from the fact that he was known to purchase a large quantity on the day previous. He had been suffering for some time with what was thought to be insanity. His friends have been put in fear from his actions, but he has been closely watched, and his friends are at fault to discover how or where he has secreted the balance of the morphine purchased by him. He was at church on Sunday, and appeared to be better than usual. On Sunday night he requested his wife to occupy another room, so that she might enjoy a good night's rest, and she did so, not thinking anything strange of his request. In the morning she passed through his room and found him apparently sleeping, and concluded not to disturb him until his breakfast was prepared. At about nine o'clock his wife went to his room and found him sleeping still, and attempted to awaken him, but could not arouse him. Help was immediately summoned, and throughout the day efforts were made by the use of the galvanic battery and other appliances to arouse him, but all efforts proved unavailing, and he continued in an unconscious condition until he died. His late sickness is supposed to have been occasioned by the failure of the late firm of STEBBINS & WILSON, in which he was involved to a large amount.

Mr. MAYNARD was an old resident of this city and had acquired, through a long and successful business career, a reputation for strict integrity. He is supposed to have died worth at least $100,000. He has left, to mourn his untimely death, an estimable wife and family, and a large concourse of family friends. It will be many years before the void thus occasioned will be filled by any man of the business talent of the deceased.

A Bear in a Bedroom.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, June 9.

On Thursday night a tame bear, which is kept by the proprietor of the Cambria House, got loose from his kennel and started on an exploring expedition through the premises. Finding a door open, Bruin entered, and made his way through the house. In passing through the hall he came in contact with one of the servant girls, *en dishabille*, who, supposing that the bear was bent on mischief, fled screaming into a bedroom close at hand. Bruin, seeming to appreciate the joke, pursued her closely, and took his stand in the door. The girl, seeing retreat cut off, crept under the bed to hide from the monster. The inmate of the couch, a lady, being awakened by the screams of the girl, and seeing Bruin making his way toward the bed, started up in a hurry, completing her toilet in a more expeditious manner, we venture to say, than she had ever done in her life before, and added her screams to those of the girl. The bear commenced a charge upon the fair ones, being evidently in a sportive mood. By a dextrous flank movement he cornered them both, and, raising himself upon his hind legs, he looked intently into their faces, as if to say, "What do you think now, my dears?" By this time nearly the whole house was aroused, and came to the rescue of the besieged. Bruin was seized by some of the masculine gender and taken to his kennel, while the frightened women were taken care of by the female portion of the house. They blushed at having been seen in so scant an apparel, and afterward laughed at the groundlessness of their fright.

Harvard College.

From the Boston Journal, June 23.

Class-day at Harvard College, yesterday, was celebrated with great spirit. After the usual preliminary exercises the annual oration was delivered in the First Church by the class-orator, Mr. MOORFELD STORY, of Boston. It was a finished, scholarly production. The class-poem, by Mr. A. K. FISHER, of Cambridge, was of more than usual merit. At its conclusion the class sung the ode written for the occasion by Mr. HENRY FOSTER BUSWELL, of Canton. The friends of the students were then treated to the hospitality of the latter, Lyceum Hall, which was beautifully decorated, being used by Messrs. S. A. B. Abbott, W. P. Blake, N. Longworth, C. H. McBurney, W. L. Parker, E. C. Perkins, W. G. Tiffany and G. D. Wells, of the senior class. The tables presented a tempting array of viands, profusely interspersed with bouquets of flowers. The decorations alone cost $800. In the evening they again received their friends at a grand ball in the same place. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon the memorable ring was formed about the class-day tree, the class uniting in an appropriate ode written for the occasion by Mr. E. W. EMERSON, son of RALPH WALDO EMERSON, to music selected by G. S. OSGOOD of the class. After this was the scramble for the class-wreath. President HILL held his annual levee for the class and their friends at his residence in the evening.

A THIEVES' CAVE UNEARTHED.—The Newburgh *Journal* says that Officer MORGAN, of that place, while searching near Cornwall for property stolen by a thief named JOHN RHOADES, came upon the cave used by that individual for the secretion of stolen property and other purposes. The cave is situated near Murderer's Creeck, about half way between Ford's Bridge and Montana Mills. Outwardly it looks like a heap of brush. Gaining the entrance, Mr. MORGAN entered it and found it fitted up with beds, cooking utensils, &c., but the stolen property had been removed by CORNELIUS L. RHOADES, a brother of the thief. The two villians are in custody. It seems that these two RHOADES are a couple of hardened villians. They used to infest the Marlborough mountains, stealing cows, horses, &c., and in fact living by robbery and theft. They went on with their outrages until the inhabitants of that region could stand it no longer, and turning out in a body captured the whole gang of RHOADES—of whom there were four or five brothers—and had them brought to justice. JOHN RHOADES afterward escaped from the officer who had him in charge, and whom he nearly killed in his effort to get away. He went into Dutchess County, where he passed under the name of LEWIS SCOTT. He came to live at Cornwall some years ago, and made that place the base of operations. Several of the others were sent to Sing Sing.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Increase of Salaries—Report of the Committee on the Charges of Corruption Against the Court-House Committee.

This Board met at 1 P. M., yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

A resolution to increase the salary of the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. HUTCHINGS, to $5,000 per annum, was adopted.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against the New Court-house Committee presented their report. After referring to the evidence adduced by Mr. ELY, the Committee say:

The charge as to the iron contract not only was not substantiated, but the witnesses for the prosecution supplied the most important evidence showing the fairness of the prices. The gist of the accusations considered with reference to the evidence, amount to this: That certain parties in the iron trade, influenced by Mr. REED, of the Architectural Iron Works, state to Mayor GUNTHER, in April, 1864, in answer to his letter, that they would have been willing in September, 1863, to have taken the contract at prices ranging from twelve to thirty per cent. less than the contract of Messrs. CORNELL & Co., and based upon the prices of labor and materials in September, 1863, and this, without seeing the plans or knowing the extent of the work, and altogether without taking into account the enormous advance in the prices of labor and materials. They omitted to state to Mayor GUNTHER what they were compelled to admit before your Committee, that had they obtained the contract at such prices they would have lost very heavily. It seems to your Committee that a claim for an extra allowance, as was the custom of those firms in their public work, would have been made upon the Board of Supervisors, and might have delayed the erection of the building for years. Your Committee also call the attention of the Board to the fact that the prosecution did not even attempt to show that the prices paid by the County under the contract are extravagant or above the current market prices for the work and materials furnished; only that other parties, imperfectly acquainted with the character and extent of the work, would have taken the contract at lower prices—and lost money. It will thus be seen that the origin of this, and all the charges and public rumors in circulation, is the communication from Mayor GUNTHER to the Board of Supervisors, in April, 1864, about six months after these contracts were made; that the Mayor's communication was based upon the letters from the three firms in the iron trade, and that these firms were induced to write through the personal solicitation and exertions of Mr. REED, a rival in the trade against the contractors, and between whom and Messrs. CORNELL & Co. there existed a personal controversy of long standing. This communication and the accompanying letters, with libelous comments and headings, were afterward printed and circulated by unknown parties, with intention to injure the contractors, and have thus far successfully eluded inquiry. Your Committee believe that they are fully warranted in pronouncing that the contract for the iron work on the new Court-house is neither extravagant nor improper; on the contrary, they are forced to the conclusion that it is the best that could have been made with parties of sufficient foresight to require what has proved to a fair price, and of sufficient character not to come in, when the work is finished, with a demand for extra compensation.

The prosecution called but one witness, who was examined in relation to the price of marble, and his testimony went to show that the county is paying less than the market rate at the time the contract was made.

During the investigation, Supervisor ELY desired your Committee to procure of Mr. KELLUM, the architect, a statement of the number of solid cubic feet of brick-work in the building. Mr. KELLUM complied therewith, and furnished the Chairman the quantities, but at a subsequent session Supervisor ELY requested the Committee to direct Mr. KELLUM to ascertain the weight of the iron by measurement, and also the quantity of marble in the building. Your Committee offered to consider this, if the prosecution would charge that more iron, marble or bricks had been paid for than had been furnished. This Supervisor ELY declined to do. Your Committee, however, submit herewith the statement of Mr. KELLUM, showing the solid cubic contents of the brick-work, after careful measurement; also a statement prepared by Mr. WAKEFIELD, who has had charge of the brick account under the Commissioners and the Board of Supervisors, since the commencement of the building, showing the number of bricks paid for, and the number on the ground not used.

As to the iron, your Committee did not feel that it came within the sphere of their duties to order an examination of the iron, to ascertain and estimate by measurement the weight of the iron in the building. Such an estimate would involve great expense and considerable time, and require that a large portion of the iron work be taken down, as the weight could not be ascertained in any other way, except by guessing at the cubic contents. As this request only implied that iron had been paid for which had not been furnished, and as the bills for iron and for all other materials, are duly verified according to law, and must be so verified before payment, in the absence of any direct charge, your Committee did not feel warranted in going out of the line of their duties to order so expensive an examination for the gratification of mere curiosity on the part of the prosecutor, and without his assuming any responsibility. Beside, the contractors sustain a high reputation in the community as honorable business men, and it seemed to your Committee that their sworn bills should be deemed sufficient, especially in view of the fact that the prosecution declined to charge that more iron had been paid for than had been used.

As to the marble, an estimate of the quantity in the building would not provide for what has been cut away in working the stone into shape; stones fail from accidents and mishaps of the men, and there is more or less waste.

There is also a large quantity of marble on the ground, not used, which will be used in finishing the building. As to waste, your Committee do not imagine that there has been more in the erection of this building than usually attends large first-class buildings.

In regard to the bricks, no evidence was offered by the prosecution as to the prices.

Your Committee learn that all the bricks for the Court-house have been furnished by two firms, who are the largest dealers in the City. They have been furnished from time to time, as required in the erection of the building, at usual market rates, as is the custom of the trade. None of the bricks have been furnished by contract. The testimony as to personal services was confined to the sums paid the architect and the builder. The compensation of the architect (three per cent. on the expenditure) was fixed by a Commission composed in part of the Judges of the Courts, and is the usual commission of first-class architects.

The builder, Mr. C. H. TUCKER, has the entire charge of carrying out the erection and construction of the building, pursuant to the plans and under the direction of the architect. His compensation is five (5) per cent., which is only about one-half the compensation ordinarily paid by private parties. In conclusion, your Committee would state that they have considered the charge and the testimony with much deliberation, and after careful and patient perusal of the same, have been unable to discover anything either in the terms and conditions of said contracts, or the furnishing of materials under them, which can be deemed extravagant or improper. On the contrary, the prices paid are less than those paid by private parties for similar work and materials, the plans, specifications and working drawings have been prepared with great care and accuracy, and guard the interests of the county in every important and essential particular, more fully even than is usually required in the erection of first-class buildings. The prosecution not only failed to substantiate the charges, but their witnesses proved directly that the contract prices were reasonable and just. Your Committee submit that the hastily-prepared estimates of rival contractors, made without seeing the plans and working drawings, and altogether unacquainted with the extent and duration of the work, on which they admit they would have lost heavily, do not establish or sustain a charge of extravagance. Your Committee report their unanimous conclusion: That the charges of Supervisor ELY are not only not sustained, but are wholly disproved.

Your Committee would accordingly recommend that they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The following letters are appended to the report:

NEW COURT-HOUSE, SUPERINTENDTNT'S OFFICE, }
No. 60 CHAMBERS-STREET. }

Supervisor John Fox, Chairman of Investigating Committee:

SIR: In accordance with your request, I beg to state that on examining the account of expenditures on the New County Court-house, I find that six millions five hundred and six thousand four hundred and eighty (6,506,480) bricks had been paid for previous to April 1, 1866, and at that time the estimated number of bricks on the ground not used was about two hundred and fifty thousand. Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT WAKEFIELD,
Clerk at New Court-house.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1866.

John Fox, Esq., Chairman Special Committee on Investigation into Affairs of New Court-house:

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request I have made a careful measurement of the cubic feet of brickwork now laid in the new Court-house. I have carefully measured the exact thickness and height of the respective walls, and deducted all openings, flues and bond stone; accompanying this you will find the number, size, and thickness of all walls and piers in the respective stories, also the superficial contents of the brick floors in each story in the entire building.

I have likewise, at your request, taken an observation of the brick not used, but lying within and about the building, and should judge there are about two hundred and fifty thousand. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN KELLUM.

Then follows an elaborate calculation by Mr. KELLUM, showing that 6,537,159 bricks have been used in the construction of the building.

Mr. ELY said that the report appeared to have been prepared with a great deal of care, but he hoped it would be laid over and that he would be allowed, in the meantime, to present a minority report, or something in place thereof.

Mr. TWEED thought sufficient time had already been given for Mr. ELY to substantiate his charges.

Mr. FOX moved to adopt the report at once.

Mr. ELY said he wished to reply to that portion of the report relating to the number of bricks charged for and the number used, and also to some other points.

The report was, however, adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

Judges Cardoza and McCunn Busy—Yet Venders Applying for Licenses.

It was hinted as early as Sunday that the unlicensed venders of liquors had made arrangements to get out seven hundred injunctions against the Metropolitan Board of Excise, and yesterday morning the work was commenced in earnest. The lawyers had prepared a blank form of affidavit and injunction whose formidable text, as seen by the unlettered venders, was indicative of vast legal research. This form they had printed in "double leaded pica" type, on large foolscap, and the document, as thus expanded, looked to be worth all that the venders were required to pay for it. The first two or three folios recite at length the tribulations of the vender and the unwarranted interference of the Board of Excise; it then mentions the sum of money which the dealer has invested, and after representing that the Excise Board's officers intend to ruin the petitioner, it winds up with an order restraining the Board and the Police from interfering with the petitioner's dram-shop until the 29th inst., between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., when either Judge CARDOZA or Justice MCCUNN will listen to argument, and, it is presumed, make the injunction perpetual. In any event, it is the understanding that the cards are to be so shuffled as to open seven hundred bar-rooms in this City on Sunday next.

The Police Board, fearing that any omission on their part in the matter of appearing before Judges CARDOZO and MCCUNN may subject them to the penalties attached to contempt of court, have employed Police Interpreter JOSEPH STRAUSS to make record of injunctions which may be served upon them, so that they may know when they have complied with all the commands of the courts; and from this record we transcribe the following as the result of yesterday's work:

JUDGE CORDOZO'S WORK.

Injunctions were served upon Capt. THOMAS W. THORNE, restraining him from interfering with THOMAS RICE, of No. 44 Catharine-street; JOHN KANE, of No. 2 James-slip; JEREMIAH DRISCOLL, of No. 33 Oak-street, and WILLIAM P. KIRK, of No. 17 New-Bowery.

Capt. JOHN CAMERON has been ordered not to meddle with STEPHEN O'HARA, of No. 304 Avenue A; WILLIAM PADIEN, of No. 313 First-avenue; TIMOTHY NOONE, of No. 274 First-avenue, and FRANCIS O'ROURKE, of No. 331 First-avenue.

HENRY HILL, of No. 26 East Houston-street, and JOHN O'ROURKE, of No. 63 Spring-street, have injunctions restraining Capt. JOHN WILLIAMSON.

The injunctions which have been served on Capt. T. C. DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct, and Capt. WILLIAM JAMESON, of the Seventh Precinct, are both in favor of CORNELIUS CLARKE, of Nos. 45 and 86 Henry-street, and Nos. 139 and 245 Bowery.

Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, is enjoined from interfering with NICHOLAS MURRAY, of No. 73 Mulberry-street.

Acting Capt. PETTY, of the Twentieth Precinct, is to overlook the sale of liquor by JOHN D. O'REILLY, of No. 294 Seventh-avenue and No. 452 Eighth-avenue; OWEN KENNY, of No. 424 Ninth-avenue, and MICHAEL PALLAGHER, of No. 326 Tenth-avenue.

The injunctions against Capt. M. B. WILSON are in favor of STEPHEN GEOGHEGAN, of No. 267 Third-avenue, and JAMES HARLAN, of Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

Capt. JOHN T. WARD, of the Twenty-second Precinct, has been enjoined by THOMAS MCPIERCE, of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, of No. 40 Washington-street; EDWARD J. BURKE, of No. 15 Washington-street, and DANIEL ANDERSON, of No. 17 West-street, has injunctions against Capt. THOMAS STEERS.

PATRICK CUFF, of Nos. 74 and 118 Fourth-avenue, and JOHN MCDONOUGH, of No. 292 Bowery, have injunctions against Capt. CHARLES W. CAFFRY.

JUSTICE M'CUNN'S WARD.

Capt. M. B. WILSON has received missives from Judge MCCUNN, restraining him from touching THOS. HOSEY, of First-avenue and Thirty-second-street, JAMES MCCARTHY, of Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue, and PATRICK KENNEDY and JAMES MCCLOSKEY, of Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.

Notwithstanding the invitation of Judge CARDOZO to all unlicensed venders of liquors to call at his office and get injunctions without bond or free other than the fees which the gentlemen of the green satchel may demand, and notwithstanding Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES' opinion that he is a licensed Board, acting under the law of 1857, the liquor-dealers continue to make application to Messrs. ACTON, MAUIERRE & Co. for license. Of this class yesterday's TIMES contained the names of twenty-seven. Mr. JOSEPH STRAUSS supplied the names of those who applied and received papers yesterday, as follows:

Names of Applicants.	Class.	Location.	Precincts.
Julius Merklin	2d	No. 212 William-st	4
Mario Fiederlein	2d	No. 262 West 35th-st	20
William B. Finley	2d	S. E. cor. 53d & 9th-av	22
Herman Schroeder	1st	No. 59 Monroe-st	7
Henry Hartye	1st	No.153 Washington-st	27
Diedrich Hamye	2d	No. 159 West 27th-st	20
Henry Muhlman	1st	No. 359 West 29th-st	20
Henry Shutte	2d	N. W. cor.63d & 8th-av	31
Harman Wienholz	2d	No. 41 E. Houston-st	14
Cornelius Farley	1st	S. E. cor. 16th & 3d-av	19
Jacob Tanger	1st	9st, bet. 4th & 5th avs	23
August Schwind	2d	No. 464 10th-av	20
John Vayt	2d	No. 64 Beekman-st	2
Serafino Bandeecha	1st	No. 216½ South-st	7
D. Sullivan, Brookl'n	1st	Cor. Lafayette & Raymond sts	44
M. Shields, Brooklyn	1st	No. 400 Grand-st	46
J. Gallagher, Br'klyn	2d	Cor. Navy & Willo'hby	44

THE ARRESTS.

Only five persons were arrested and arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Court, and these were all committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, being subsequently admitted to bail. Their names are as follows:

Jas. McDonough, 73 4th-av.	Arthur Embry, 72 Greenwich-av.
Pat'k Stewart, 117 Charlton.	Eliza Gadsby, 12 Thompson.
John O'Brien, 534 West.	

In the Tombs Court, Justice HOGAN held the following-named persons to answer the charge of selling liquor without a license, admitting them to bail in the sum of $100 each:

Christopher Rusch, 371 Greenwich.	Fred. Juterman, 353 Greenwich.
John Schnaestenberg, 82 West Broadway.	Christiana Beetz, 76 Franklin.
Chas. Hussey, 36 Oliver.	Patrick Mackey, 91 Cherry.
Fred. Milake, 15 Worth.	

Justice SHANDLEY, in the Essex Market Court, held the following-named persons to bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer similar charges:

James Curran, 19 Pitt.	Geo. Reickett, 27 Bowery.
Chas. Schneider, 23 Bowery.	Albert Meyer, 15 Bowery.
Roger Monahan, 226 E. 14th.	Jacob Schwarts, 37 Bowery.

The interest manifested in these liquor cases is rapidly subsiding, and the several Police Courts are therefore quite free from crowd or turmoil.

OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. FELLOWS, of Coney Island, publican, called upon Commissioner ACTON, yesterday, and said that the construction of his house required his guests to enter through the bar-room, and that the closing of this room on Sunday is equivalent to closing his hotel. He has taken license, and is willing to comply with the provisions of the law in every particular, and he therefore desires the Excise Board to regard his bar-room as "completely and effectually closed" when all liquors have been removed therefrom.

Treasurer MANIERRE received about $4,000 from licenses, yesterday, making his grand total within a fraction of $1,100,000.

Col. N. B. BARTRAM, Inspector of Excise, has delivered 5,580 license papers.

PUBLIC BATHING.

Swimming at the Docks and Wharves—No Public Baths—Their Necessity as a Health Measure—Promiscuous Public Bathing a Nuisance.

In hot weather suffering humanity take to water as naturally as a duck. Small boys are amphibious in their nature, and water is as necessary to their existence as it is to a hippopotamus. Men and boys *will* bathe in Summer in spite of all City Ordinances, and if the proper authorities will not provide the necessary conveniences they will enjoy their refreshing swim in the most promiscuous manner. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," is an old and very true saying, and it would be a hard matter to determine how far the reverse contributes to degrade humanity. Deprive a man of the facilities for keeping clean and you destroy his self-respect, and drive him from decent society. Physicians tell us how necessary to the preservation of health is personal cleanliness, and in the present season, when the cholera-fiend stands knocking at the gates of the City, our Board of Health has issued its special injunction to all persons regarding their personal habits. They have printed and scattered broadcast throughout the City, through the medium of the Police force, thousands of circulars warning the public of the danger they incur by remaining in a filthy condition. A policeman goes to a tenement-house, in which there are packed hundreds of human beings, leaves the circular of the Board of Health advising these persons to wash and keep clean, and yet this same policeman, if he enforces the law, says to them, "if you go into the river and improve the only opportunity you have for bathing, I'll arrest you and lock you up." What are these grimed and dusty mechanics, who swelter from morning till night in oven-like workshops—facing, perhaps, the fiery furnace, where huge masses of iron are melted and manipulated, or exposed to the intense rays of a hot Summer's sun in a broiling ship-yard, where every heated ray is reflected back upon them from the ships sides—what are they to do? How shall they refresh and cleanse themselves when the workshop bell strikes the hour at which labor is to cease, and they, with the perspiration dripping from every pore, and trickling down their stalwart limbs, gathering in its course all the dust and dirt from the shop, are ready to return home? How shall they wash and be clean as the Board of Health direct? What is a basin of water or a bucketful to a man who wants to plunge head foremost into the refreshing element, and dive and swim and sport about, and scrub himself till every trace of his hard day's work is erased alike from his body and from his mind, so that he can return to his family invigorated in spirit, clean in his person, and a fit subject to caress and play and romp with those delighted little ones who are so anxiously waiting for the evening's frolic? Like the poor woman of DICKENS' story, adrift upon the wide ocean, there is "water, water, water all around, and not a drop to *wash* in." Do not the City authorities, does not the Board of Health, owe to these hard-working industrious men, a place where they can cleanse themselves? You call upon *them* to keep clean that *we* may be spared the ravages of a terrible disease, yet you refuse them the means whereby they shall effect their purification. Let us adopt the systems of England, of France, in fact of almost every other nation, and give to the poor public bathing places, where for a penny any one can go and get his refreshing bath at all times, in privacy and with decency. In London this can be done, and there, at the close of the day's labor, thousands of sturdy mechanics, whose faces and bodies are blackened and grimed with the labors of the day, plunge into the baths, and come out as fresh and clean as any prince in the land. There they have no convenient rivers to be used for this purpose, but the water for these baths comes from the hydrants, at a heavy expense, the need of bathing places being felt and acknowledged. Here we have a river on each side of us, and not a bath in the City for our laboring population. There should be ten or a dozen on each river, where, either gratuitously or for a small charge, an invigorating bath could be had by one and all. We all like to swim, and such of us as can't, like to paddle and splash and spatter where there is plenty of water and no danger of drowning. The City authorities should give us the opportunity, if not for the improvement of our morals, at least on the score of health.

But, as we have before remarked, men and boys will have their swim, and as there are no proper places provided for this healthful and purifying exercise, they do it in a manner which is neither conducive to good morals or public decency. In the cool of the evening thousands of bold swimmers are seen sporting in the water along the docks and wharves, conforming in their attire to the fashion set by Adam and Eve, and in plain view of all passers, and the many thousands who cross the various ferries. Even in midday surreptitious urchins, dodging about the wharves, suddenly shake off their outer shells, like crabs, and recklessly plunge into the stream, regardless of all propriety and all expostulation. Frantic policemen rush wildly into their midst, seizing now and then one, but usually they slide into the water like a mud turtle off a log, and escape quite as dexterously. Every little pond-hole in the suburbs has its swimmers, and not unfrequently many wander out from the City to participate in the water sports. We saw on Sunday last at one of these ponds at least fifty persons bathing at once, while congregated around the pond were quite as many spectators. Among these latter were many women, who seemed delighted with the antics of the mermen, and to envy them their refreshing recreation. But this style of thing is hardly proper for the moral and virtuous City of New-York. Let us have our baths—swimming baths, shower baths, douche baths, hot baths, cold baths, baths for one and baths for all—but let us also have them in private and pay a proper regard to the proprieties. There is not now a single place that we know of, where one can go free of expense and get a good plunge into the cool and invigorating waters of the river, and when perspiring natures demand their swim, they are forced to take it in violation of law. The enforcement of this prohibitory statute, however, has come to be looked upon by the Police as utterly impossible. It is of little use fighting against the natural instincts of humanity, so the ordinance is considered "more honored in the breach than in the observance." Public swimming "just at this season" is immensely popular, but it does not need the spy-glass of the ancient Dutch girls, of whom DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER tells us, to declare it a nuisance as at present permitted. Let us make proper preparations, and then give to it every encouragement.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

PICKPOCKET.

About 8:30 o'clock on the evening of Monday, Mr. GEORGE B. FERRIS, of No. 137 Twelfth-street, was standing on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, looking into a jeweler's store window, surrounded by several other persons, and having in his vest pocket a gold watch valued at $100. While thus engaged he felt a sudden tug at his watch chain, and at that moment saw JOHN KILLING standing close beside him. As FERRIS put his hand up to his watch pocket he discovered that the ring of the chain was open and the watch gone. He immediately seized KILLING and charged him with having stolen the missing timekeeper, and a struggle ensued, KILLING succeeding in throwing his accuser to the pavement, but FERRIS contrived to hold on to his prisoner until Officer BEORIDGE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, came up and took the fellow into custody. On being brought before the Court yesterday the prisoner was committed for trial without bail. He is 22 years of age, and a native of New-York.

GRAND LARCENY.

PETER KILMARTIN, of No. 32 Fifth-avenue, charged THOMAS WHITAKER and HENRY STEPHENS, who were arrested by Officer FULMER, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, with having stolen over $59 in United States Treasury notes from his person at a soloon on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, on Friday. The complainant stated that he went into the saloon for refreshments, being accompanied by the accused, and that during their stay there the robbery was committed. The prisoners were committed for trial in default of $500 bail. WHITAKER is 28 years of age and a native of Ireland. STEPHENS gave a similar description of himself.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE KNIFE.

JULIUS BENNING, of No. 39½ Baxter-street, and JOHN WILLIAMS, quarreled in Baxter-street yesterday afternoon, and during the quarrel, it is alleged that WILLIAMS drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the shoulder, arm and hip, inflicting in each case a severe wound. Officer MOLLOY, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested WILLIAMS, and he was held to answer the charge in default of bail.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.

JOHN HINES, a tinsmith, 25 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Officer MCARTHUR, of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of having stolen a coat, and a watch and chain, from ANDREW J. BASHFORD, of No. 129 Grand-street. When arrested the missing property was found in HINES' possession. On being brought before the Court the accused confessed his guilt, and was committed for trial in default of bail. His excuse was intoxication.

DISHONEST CLERK.

Officer MCGLOIN, of the Third Precinct, arrested EDWARD L. BAKER, yesterday morning, on a charge of having stolen three pieces of cloth from the store No. 96 Reade-street, valued at $40. On his arrest the prisoner was found in possession of the stolen cloth. A complaint was made against him by STEPHEN C. BROWN, and he was held for trial. BAKER is a clerk by occupation, is of respectable appearance, and resides in Putnam County.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

Officer FOLLIS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested FRANCIS GILLEN on a charge of having kept a gambling house at No. 33 Courtlandt-street. When brought before the Court ELI HARMAN (colored) made affidavit that he was induced by GILLEN to enter his premises, where money was staked on games of chance, and after his entrance was induced to purchase a certain number of sealed envelopes, which were understood to contain numbers which would entitle the holder to certain prizes. After investing the sum of $25, HARMAN found that he only drew blanks, hence his complaint against GILLEN. The prisoner was remanded for further examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

SNEAK THIEF.

A quantity of wearing apparel and jewelry, valued at $137, was stolen from the apartments of CHAS. W. FELDMAN, No. 24 Fourth-avenue, on the 13th instant. Since then no trace of the thief or stolen property could be found. Yesterday morning, however, Mr. FELDMAN was informed that he could find a portion of his property at the rooms of WM. BROOKS, No. 7 Norfolk-street. Acting on this information BROOKS was arrested by Officer O'CONNELL, of the Seventh Precinct, and the greater portion of the missing property recovered. The prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

The residence of CHRISTINA BOEHNER, at No. 8 Sixth-street, was entered on Monday evening, during the temporary absence of the occupants, by BERNARD CREVELTON, who packed up about $65 worth of clothing and was about escaping with it when he was met on the sidewalk by one of the boarders, FRANZ WEBER. CREVELTON was immediately seized by WEBER, and subsequently placed in the custody of Officer ROSE, of the Seventeenth Precinct. The prisoner, on being arraigned before the Court was committed for trial in default of bail.

NEW-JERSEY.

A PHILADELPHIA FIRE COMPANY TO VISIT JERSEY CITY.—The Fire Department of Jersey City have just completed arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Vigilant Engine Company of Philadelphia. The visiting company will arrive in Jersey City at 7:30 o'clock on Thursday evening of this week, and will be immediately taken in charge by Chief-Engineer MCLAUGHLIN and assistants, as the committee of arrangements. A procession of the various companies of the city and their guests will be formed, and after parading through the city the Vigilant Company and officers of the Fire Department and invited guests will partake of a dinner at Taylor's Hotel. On Friday evening the guests will be escorted to some place of amusement in New-York. On Saturday they will go on an excursion down the Bay, and in the evening the Philadelphians will return home. The festivities will be participated in by nearly the entire Fire Department, and every effort will be made to make the stay of the Philadelphians a pleasant one.

THE POLICE QUESTION IN JERSEY CITY—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CITY AUTHORITIES.—Yesterday morning Hon. O. A. ZABRISKIE, Chancellor of the State, on application of several citizens, granted an injunction restraining Mayor CLEVELAND, the Common Council, and E. F. C. YOUNG, City Treasurer, from paying, on account of Jersey City, any moneys to the old Police, since May 1, except to the Chief of Police, from the City Treasury; also the counsel employed to defend the suit against the Police Commissioners, or to any parties for services in efforts to defeat the passage of the Police Bill before the Legislature. The injunction was served by Mr. MUIRHEAD, acting for Sheriff MERSELES. As far as the Police force is concerned, they have received no pay except for the present month.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A German named KNAPP, residing at the corner of Fourth and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken, was drowned on Monday evening, while bathing in the cove, rear of the Morris and Essex Railroad Engine-house. Deceased, who was unable to swim, waded out some distance, when he stepped into a deep hole and went under. Upon rising to the surface he cried out for help, but none of the persons present being able to swim, he was drowned before assistance arrived. Chief of Police DAVIS and Officer BURKE procured grappling irons and other apparatus with which they searched for the body until after midnight, but were unsuccessful. Deceased leaves a wife, one child and two step children, who were dependent upon him for support.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—Monday evening, as the 6:20 train from Jersey City was passing through Bergen cut, JAMES HOUTON, the fireman, while engaged in oiling the locomotive, accidentally fell off, and when picked up by some of the men belonging to the train, was dead, it being supposed that his neck was broken. His remains were conveyed to New-Brunswick, where he resided.

LAW REPORTS.

The Tyler-Gardiner Will Case—Decision of the General Term—Decree of the Surrogate Reversed—The Will to be Admitted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Julia G. Tyler vs. David L. Gardiner et al.—GILBERT, J.—The due execution of the will, its attestation conformably to the statute, and the testable capacity of the testatrix, were conceded upon the argument. Upon the evidence these matters admit of no dispute.

The will was contested before the Surrogate successfully, upon the ground that it was procured by Mrs. Tyler by means of undue influence, and we are to determine wether the evidence establishes, or as matter of law whether it tends to establish, this fact. It will be well in the outset to ascertain the legal signification of this phrase *undue influence*. It is evident from the frequency of cases of this kind, that very loose notions on the subject are prevalent. It may not be, and probably is not, practicable, to reduce the cases into a systematic classification. Still, upon all the cases as well as upon principle, it seems to rest clear that no influence is "*undue*" in contemplation of law, which has not in it the element of compulsion, or artifice, or fraud. A person has a right by fair argument or persuasion to induce another to make a will in his own favor—(Blanchard V. S. Nestle, 3 Dec., 43)—even to the exclusion of others, who may appear to have equal claims upon his bounty. The right of testamentary disposition in favor of beneficiaries who are qualified to take, is, and on grounds of public policy, ought to be absolute. Having examined the evidence attentively, we have found in it nothing tending to prove that Mrs. Tyler used any influence, (certainly none that was "undue") to procure the making of the will in question. The burden was upon the contestant, not to beget surmises and suspicions, but to prove facts sufficient to satisfy the understanding and conscience, that his sister had done something culpable or illegal, and that this affected some provisions of the will. This he utterly failed to do, and gave no proof tending to that effect. The suggestion that the will was made under a misapprehension on the part of the testatrix that her son, the contestant, was indebted to her for money advanced by her toward the purchase of his farm in Northfield is of little importance. The testatrix never had a formal settlement of accounts with the contestant. He had managed her estate for many years, and had kept no account of his mother's income apart from his own; and although he testifies, generally, that he bought his farm with his own money, yet, from the manner in which his mother's business was transacted, it is not strange that she was under the impression that her money had been used in the purchase of the farm. We think that the only intent manifested by the clause in the will, discharging the contestant from liability for advances for the purchase of his farm, was to put an end to doubt, and to prevent litigation on that subject after her death. The other facts, which the Surrogate deemed sufficient to put Mrs. Tyler to proof to sustain the will, we regard as insufficient to raise a question as to its validity.

The decree of the Surrogate is reversed, and the case is remitted, with directions to admit the will to probate.

Wm. M. Evarts and J. Buchanan Henry of counsel for appellant, Julia G. Tyler. Grenville T. Jencks and Wm. Watson of counsel for respondent, David L. Gardiner.

The following is the order issued in the case:

At a General Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City of Poughkeepsie, on the 18th day of May, 1866: Present—Hon. WM. W. SCRUGHAM, Presiding Justice; Joseph F. Barnard, John A. Lott, Jasper W. Gilbert, Justices.

Julia G. Tyler, Appellant, vs. David L. Gardiner and others, Respondents.—This cause having come on to be heard on the appeal taken to this Court by the appellant, from a sentence or decree of the Surrogate of the County of Richmond, bearing date the 29th day of August, 1865, and entitled "In the matter of proving the last will and testament of Juliana Gardiner, deceased," by which said sentence or decree it was adjudged and decreed by the said Surrogate that a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1864 and propounded for probate before the said Surrogate as the last will and testament of Juliana Gardiner, deceased, was not executed and attested in the manner prescribed by law for the execution and attestation of last wills and testaments, and that the said instrument in writing is null and void as or for the last will and testament of said Juliana Gardiner, deceased. Now, on hearing William M. Evarts and J. Buchanan Henry, of counsel for the appellant, Julia G. Tyler; and Granville T. Jenks and William Watson, of counsel for the respondent, David L. Gardiner; and Edward B. Merrill, guardian *ad litem* of the infant respondent, Henry Beeckman: It is ordered, adjudged and decreed by this Court that the said sentence or decree of the said Surrogate so appealed from, and each and every adjudication therein contained, and every part thereof is erroneous, illegal and improper, and the said sentence or decree and each and every part thereof is hereby reversed, annulled, set aside and held for nought. And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said instrument in writing, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1864, was in all respects, executed and attested in the manner prescribed by law for the execution and attestation of last wills and testament, and that the same is, in all respects, valid and effectual as and for the last will and testament of Juliana Gardiner, deceased. And it is further ordered that be the record and proceedings in this cause and the same hereby are remitted to the Surrogate of the County of Richmond, and that the said Surrogate do forthwith admit the said instrument in writing to Probate, as and for the last will and testament of Juliana Gardiner, and record the same as a last will and testament of real and personal property, and issue letters testamentary thereon to James J. Roosevelt, the executor in said will named.

And it is further ordered and decreed that the costs and expenses of the proceedings in this case in the Surrogate's Court, and the costs and expenses of the appellant on this appeal, be paid and satisfied by the respondent, David L. Gardiner. And it is further ordered that the sum of $100 be allowed as counsel fee to Edward B. Merrill, guardian *ad litem* of said infant.

Enter in Richmond County. J. W. GILBERT.

An Action to Recover $20,000 Counsel Fees—The Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company and Robert J. Walker—Five Hundred Dollars to Put a Cause Over the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART II.—JUNE 26.

Before Justice Grover.

Henry May et al. vs. Robert J. Walker.—This action was brought against the defendant, Walker, to recover the sum of about $ 0,000. The complaint alleges that plaintiffs were retained by Walker, as his attorneys and counsel, in the litigation of divers suits growing out of a disputed title to the noted Almaden Silver and Quicksilver Mines; that if the litigation resulted in a complete victory to Walker, they were to be paid the sum of $40,000 for their services, and in the event of partial success they were to have a sum proportioned thereto. It is further claimed that Walker, after making this agreement with them, made a compromise with their opponents, regardless of the rights of these plaintiffs. That he, Walker, received the sum of $1,400,000 as his share in the mines, both of the silver and quicksilver, and for a reasonable and protionate share, plaintiffs now claim to recover of Walker $20,000. The case was called on for trial yesterday before Justice GROVER and a Jury. The plaintiffs, who reside in Baltimore, were there, and as assistant counsel they had Ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, Ex-Justice Pierrepont, and James Buchanan Henry. The defendant Walker was represented by Mr. Wm. M. Evarts and Mr. T. D. Sherwood. The plaintiffs answered ready. Counsel for defendant said they were not ready, and read an affidavit in which it was stated that a certain record, which would form a very important link in the chain of testimony, had not yet arrived from California, to which place they had sent for it some months ago. After a long discussion upon either side, as to the propriety and justice of putting over the trial until after the Summer vacation, Justice GROVER decided that the cause must go off, but on the express condition that the party moving it off must pay the costs of the Circuit, witnesses' fees, and the sum of $500 additional by way of extra costs to counsel who had come from another State to assist in the trial. A $500 check was drawn then and there, handed over to the opposing counsel, and all interested in the great suit of May *vs.* Walker, left the court-room.

The Manufacture of Lime by Burning Oyster and Other Shells—Injunction Against the Fifteenth-street Establishment—Nearly Fifty Affidavits of Citizens Showing the Business to be a Nuisance.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 26.

Before Justice McCunn.

Chas. H. Reynolds vs. Jackson S. Schultz, President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and others.—This case came up yesterday on a motion to make a temporary injunction order permanent. The plaintiff has hitherto been largely engaged in carrying on, in East Fifteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, the business of burning oyster, clam and other shells for the purpose of obtaining lime. The Board of Health, some time ago, had numerous complaints made to them by citizens resident in the vicinity, who insisted that the plaintiff's establishment was a nuisance of such magnitude that it ought not to be, and could not be, tolerated without greatly endangering the health and lives of those living in the immediate neighborhood. The Board thereupon caused an examination to be made, and subsequently by resolution they declared the plaintiff's business a nuisance, and directed the establishment to be closed. The order was carried into effect by a squad of policemen.

The plaintiff then commenced this suit, obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Board of Health and the Police from interfering with his business, and an order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. Yesterday was the day assigned for the argument. The affidavits and other papers on which the suit is founded, and which were

read in Court by plaintiff's counsel, have already been published in full in our columns.

Mr. George Bliss, one of the counsel for the Board, read in opposition between forty and fifty affidavits, made by respectable citizens, who reside, or did until recently, in the neighborhood of the shell-burning establishment. Some who deposed to its being a nuisance, have been obliged to sell out and move away on account of the great danger to health and life. The following are the names of some of the persons whose affidavits were read on the part of the defendants: Jackson S. Schultz, President of the Board of Health; Edward H. Jones, Sanitary Inspector; John Cochrane, E. Reed McIlvaine, Francis E. McIlvaine, John Carle, Jr., Dr. Samuel C. Ellis, Nelson B. Bartram, Inspector of Excise; Benjamin Tatham, Philetus H. Holt, Dr. James L. Brown, Dr. Henry M. Field, Dr. Samuel M. Fisk, George Ettinger, Benjamin B. Rosenberg, Henry Krouse, Sophia Emstet, George Pharre, Elizabeth Denzler, Fredereco Dermeroth, Dr. Edward B. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent, Jacob Wichel, Wm. Kelly, Phillip Sanger, George Dommasch, Adam Kropf, Bernard Zahn, Mena Rosenberg, Christian Karden, Patrick Comdoy, Morris Greenthel, &c.

The time occupied in reading the affidavits and other papers, on either side, was so long that at the conclusion the case was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when the argument will be commenced. For plaintiff, Mr. Carter; for defendants, Mr. Chas. Tracy, Mr. George Bliss and Mr. Vanderpoel.

Selling Erie Short—Important to Stock Brokers and Stock Dealers—Motion to Discharge from Arrest.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 26.

Before Justice McCunn.

Samuel M. Burney, Assignee of Alfred M. Parker, vs. *Ira R. Martin.*—The assignor of the plaintiff, Alfred M. Parker, having about $8,500 in the defendant's hands, directed him to sell short 2,500 shares of Erie. The sale was accordingly made at 73½. Meantime Parker was married and went on a wedding tour. While at Niagara he received a telegram that Erie was strong at 76. He answered that he would obtain advices from New-York, and on that day the broker purchased in, to cover the stock at 76, exhausting the whole margin. The plaintiff contended that the agreement between himself and his broker was, that he should hold on in any event; that Parker would reimburse him, and claimed that the broker, in closing the transaction without giving notice, was acting in violation of his duties as trustee, and in fraud of his rights. On this statement of facts an order of arrest was obtained by the plaintiff, and the bail fixed at $30,000. The case came up yesterday on a motion made by the defendant to vacate the order of arrest on the ground that the transaction was an ordinary one, namely, that of selling stocks short on a margin, with the usual understanding that the margin was to be kept good, and the usual power to the broker to sell in default. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The Board of Health Enjoined by the Butchers.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 26.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Charles Cooper, Joseph P. Disbrow, &c., vs. *The Board of Health, &c.*—An injunction has been granted in this action by Judge CARDOZO, restraining the Board of Health from interfering with their business in any manner, and from compelling plaintiffs to take out permits to carry on their business at Fulton Market, and from interfering with any person who may be engaged in driving cattle from the steamboat landings and railroad depots to Washington Drove-yards or to the slaughter-yards of the plaintiffs or other yards; and also from interfering in any manner with the slaughter-house of the plaintiffs. The injunction was granted upon the affidavits of William Lalor, Joseph Johnston, Thomas E. Broadway, Morris Lippman, Lawrence McCormick, George W. Martin and James Durgan, in which affidavits they allege that the order of the Board of Health, prohibiting them from conducting their business as they have been in the habit of doing hitherto, would, if carried out and fully enforced, be a great and irreparable injury to them in the transaction of their said business.

For plaintiffs, Mr. A. R. Lawrence. For defendants, Mr. Geo. A. Bliss.

The Cases of Holt and Falk Again—Opinion of the Court given on the Settlement of the Orders.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 26.

By Judge Cardozo.

The following is the language, *verbatim*, made use of yesterday by Judge CARDOZO at the time of completing the settlement of the orders in the two actions entitled George W. Holt *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz, President, &c., of the Board of Excise, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, the Superintendent of Police and others, and the case of Paul Falk *vs.* the same defendants.

Holt vs. *Schultz, &c.; Falk* vs. *Schultz, &c.*—The suggestions made by Mr. Bliss as to the orders proposed by the plaintiffs in these cases, do not require any consideration. The opinion given by me is an answer to them. The request made by Mr. Tracy on Friday, that I should impose a condition that the plaintiffs should immediately argue an appeal to the General Term, needs remark. If the defendants had exhibited the propriety of regulating their conduct according to the decision made in the Holt case, in which the question of the constitutionality of the whole act was discussed, and was properly before and necessarily decided by me, there might be some show of reason in my being asked to aid them, as far as I lawfully might, in procuring a speedy review of my decision. But it seems that instead of setting an example of obedience, as their position demands that they should, they set themselves above the Courts, and it may become necessary to teach them that there is no one so high as to be above the law, as expounded by the Judges. Their conduct may lead to a great many unnecessary suits and a great deal of annoyance and confusion, but that is not all. While they continue their present attitude of practical defiance of judicial authority, they are not entitled to any favor, and therefore so far from extending any consideration to them, I shall not only, after having decided that the plaintiffs are absolutely entitled to an injunction, not attach any condition to it, but whenever I am applied to, I will grant injunctions in favor of any one who may be interfered with under pretence of a statute which I have declared wholly void. And perhaps if the defendants do not already know it, very little inquiry will enable them to learn that, no matter how exalted the offender, when I, as a Judge of this Court, issue an order, there is some danger in disobeying, evading, or trifling with it in any respect. The orders will therefore be settled, simply continuing the injunctions with costs. The forms submitted by the plaintiffs' attorneys are approved. I should not have required any additional security in the Holt case, but as the order proposed contained a provision to that effect, I have allowed it to stand.

The "Japanese Merit Fund"—Decision of the Court of Appeals Reversing the Decision of the Supreme Court.

Our readers may recollect that when the Japanese Embassy visited our country some years ago, they left a large sum of money to be distributed among the Police of this and some other large cities. The amount awarded to the Police force of New-York was about $14,000. The Board of Police, acting in accordance with the advice of many of our citizens, established a "Japanese Merit Fund." Some of the members of the Police force brought an action to have this fund declared their property and divided among the Police. The Supreme Court gave judgment in their favor, the amount belonging to each one being about $7. The Court of Appeals have now reversed this decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 26.

By Justice Ingraham.

Aaron Levison *vs.* Philip Storm et al.; motion denied. Helen A. Parsons *vs.* George S. W. Crane; order granted. W. W. Concklin *vs.* P. McGovern et al.; order granted. R. T. Hartshorne et al. *vs.* Thomas D. Taylor; order settled.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Friday next, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.* Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.* held by Justice GROVER, in the room of Circuit *Part I.* Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 1288, 1202, 852, 818, 314, 1238, 1476, 1232, 598, 824, 606, 590, 906, 552, 1224, 538, 1082, 864, 792, 793.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned without day.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday next, at 11 A. M.

Court Notice.

The Circuit Part II., held by Justice GROVER, will, for the balance of this term, be held in the room known as Circuit Part I., on the first floor of the brown-stone building in the Park, instead of at No. 71 Duane-street, as heretofore. This Court opens at 10 A. M.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

YOUNG BURGLARS ON TRIAL.

Henry Moore, Jacob Sack and Augustus Minton, aged respectively 12, 13 and 15, were charged with the larceny of several hundred dollars worth of ribbon, the property of Leonidas Binns, No. 577 Broadway. Complainant said that he had been robbed of ribbon to the amount of several hundred dollars; the goods, however, were taken at different times. One of the boys had been in the employ of Mr. Binns, but had been discharged, and he knew all about the premises, and when the lads wanted money they would force open the back door of the store and help themselves to goods. They then made up a sort of pack and disposed of the ribbons to milliners in New-York and the vicinity. Moore, who was the oldest, acted as the salesman and cashier, and the other two carried the pack by turns. Their youth excited the suspicions of a Jersey City policeman and he arrested them, when a confession was obtained from one of them that led to the discovery of the ownership of the property, and by that means $80 worth of the stolen property was recovered in Jersey City. Counsel for the defendants asserted that Mr. Binns had only sworn to the loss of $25, and that he offered to settle the matter and decline to prosecute if he received $200. One of the witnesses for the defence swore to that fact, but Mr. Binns solemnly averred that there was not a word of truth in what the witness swore to. He said he was anxious to recover his property, but he never attempted to compound a felony. The three boys were convicted and sent to the House of Refuge.

ROBBING A PEDDLER.

Wm. Lehning, a stevedore, was charged with not only assaulting but robbing Patrick O'Grady, a peddler. Witness said: He took $20 worth of cloth from me, and beat me and kicked me beside. I went on board of a boat to dispose of some cloth. I had the cloth in my hand and I asked him to buy it. He made away with it, and ran around the boat and I followed him, when he struck me on the nose with his hook. I did not recover the cloth. The Court sent the defendant to the Penitentiary for two months.

BURGLARY.

John McGuire and Arthur Mooney, both young men, were charged by Philip Stork, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon, with breaking into his place and stealing a double-barreled pistol, a quantity of tobacco and some money. Of the burglary or larceny complainant knew nothing, but on seeing his pistol at the station-house he identified it. A witness testified to seeing the accused go up to the window of the saloon, take a knife and pry the catch aside, open the window, leap inside, and, after stopping ten minutes, come out with a bundle. Officer Bernard Donnelly said the lager-beer saloon was broken into on the night of the 22d. On the following night a coal office was entered and robbed, and he arrested the prisoners on suspicion. Under a stoop, where they had concealed themselves, the pistol was found, and on their persons was found some of the money alleged to have been stolen from the coal office. They were convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months each. The offence was felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, and the Police Clerk made a mistake in drawing up the complaint for petit larceny.

A HIGHWAYMAN.

James Shay, aged 20, charged with stealing a watch and chain from Frank Bremer, pleaded guilty. A similar mistake occurred in this case in drawing up the affidavit. Complainant was walking peaceably along the street, when the prisoner came up from behind, seized him by the throat, took hold of the watch and chain, and tore it from his person, and both complainant's hands being engaged, Shay then administered a kick, which, if it had taken effect where intended, would have caused a serious injury. On his plea of guilty he was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

POCKET-PICKING AT ONE'S OWN DOOR.

John Dalton pleaded not guilty to stealing a pocket-book from the person of John Cain, while the latter was sitting on his own stoop. It appeared from the confession of Mr. Cain that he had indulged somewhat in liquor, and being slightly intoxicated in the legs, but perfectly sober in the head, he sat down on the stoop to rest before going up stairs. He said: "While sitting in front of the door, the fellow came up and felt all around my pockets; while he was doing this, another fellow passed and said something I did not understand, and he walked off and came back again, and as he was putting his hand in my pocket I gave him a kick and sent him out in the street; I managed to get up, and went in the yard and sat down there, and the first I saw he was at me again; I couldn't get up, and I covered my arms over my watch to save it; I couldn't halloo; he tried every way to get under the arm, and at last he lifted it and got hold of the guard of the watch, and I made fast to him, and he had to lift me when trying to escape; we hadn't struggled long when an officer came in the yard and arrested him; I found my pocket-book on the ground, and a ring and some money taken out of it."

Officer Kelly said that as he was patroling his post, a stranger came up to him and said that a fellow in the yard almost opposite was trying to "go through" a gentleman; he went over and saw the two clinched, and arrested Dalton.

Guilty—Penitentiary six months.

A STREET PICKPOCKET.

John Williams, aged 19, was charged with assaulting and robbing Ellen Fleming, a working-girl, of her pocketbook. Prisoner pleaded guilty of assaulting the girl, but said in mitigation that he believed she was an improper character, and thought there was no harm in taking the liberties that he did. The girl said his statement was entirely false. She had left a sick sister's house in Grand-street, where she had been making a call. When she came out she saw the prisoner and three other young men go up to a gentleman, who immediately clapped his hands on his pockets and asked them what they wanted. Prisoner then left the gentleman and came toward her, seized her by the neck and ran her along the street some distance, then, after committing some indignities, he thrust his hand in her pocket and took her pocketbook, gave her a kick and coolly told her to go home about her business and keep better hours. The loss of her money she said she could have forgiven, but not the commission of the gross indignities to which she had been exposed. On his plea of guilty the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

A LIQUOR-DEALER ACQUITTED.

John O'Leary, liquor-dealer, was charged with violating the Excise Law in having his liquors exposed for sale on Sunday.

Officer John B Town said: Sunday, the 17th inst., about 10 o'clock, word same to the station-house that defendant was selling liquor. The sergeant sent me to see if that was the fact. The front part of the store was totally closed. I then went through a hall-way twenty feet long, and then down a number of steps. I then went into the bar and found the defendant behind the bar and four or five gentlemen in the bar.

Court—Did you see any drinking.

Witness—I saw no drinking, all I saw was the bottles on the shelves in their usual place.

Court—Were there any glasses or bottles on the bar.

Witness—I saw no glasses or the appearance of drinking. The men were standing talking.

The Court thought there was hardly evidence enough to convict and dismissed the complaint.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 26, 1866.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '68..R.	125	100	Quick. Min	49
6,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C'65	102⅞	50	do	49¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	96⅛	100	do.....b30	49
5,000	do	96⅜	300	Bos. Water P...x-d	35⅜
35,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		300	do.....b30	35½
	First Series	102⅝	3000	Erie R	59⅞
500	do......Small	102⅝	500	do......b3	60
12,000	do......2d Ser	102⅝	500	do......2d call	60⅛
19,000	do......2d Ser.	102⅝	100	do	60¼
4,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		200	Erie R.Pf	73
	New issue	100⅛	5	do	72
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	96	12	N.Y. & N. H.	110¾
10,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	102⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	103½
			100	Ill. Central R	121
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts	83
5,000	N. Car. 6s	84⅜	600	do	82⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R	78⅝	50	Cleve., Col.&Cin.R..	117
			100	Chic. & N. W	29⅞
2,000	Virginia 6s	68	200	do	29¾
5,000	do	67	200	do	29⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	93½	200	Chic. & N. W. P	59⅛
12,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	87	5	do......2d call	59⅛
4,000	Harlem 1st M	100½	100	do	59¼
1,000	Mil. & St. P.1st..	92	100	Cleve. & Tol	106¼
10,000	Amer. Gold....s30	152	200	do......2d call	106⅝
100	Cum. Coal P	45	40	Chic. & R. Is	94⅛
600	Amer. Coal Co	61	120	do	94
100	Wilkesbarre Coal..	54¼	100	do......2d call	93¾
100	Canton Co	53⅞	300	Ind. & Cin	67
100	do......b30	54	100	do	66
200	West. U.Tel	53	100	P., F. W. & C	98
400	do	53¼	600	Mar. & C. 1st P	40⅛
100	do	53⅞	1000	do......s45	40
100	do......2d call	53	1000	do......s10	40
100	Mariposa Pr	22	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr	72
			100	Chic. & Alt	58

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103¼	200	Reading R	108⅜
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102⅞	400	do	108⅞
5,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser.	102⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121
100	West. U. Tel....b10	53	200	Cleve. & Pitts	83½
200	Bos. W. P...x-d..s10	35	1200	do	83¼
300	do	35	200	Chi. & N. W. P	59⅛
100	New-York Cen	98⅜	500	do	59⅜
50	do	98¼	200	Chi. & R. I	94
500	Erie R	60⅛	1000	P., Ft.W.& C	97
1000	do	60⅜	400	do	100

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110⅝	100	Cum. Coal. P...b15	45
15,000	US. 6s,5-20s C'62.	103⅝	400	Erie Railroad	60⅝
1,500	do	103⅝	25	do	60⅜
20,000	do......2d call	103⅜	200	do......2d call	60⅜
1,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	102⅞	110	Erie Railroad Pr...	73½
73,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	103	1000	Reading R	108⅞
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	96⅜	100	M. So. & N. I	78⅛
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. 2d Ser	102⅝	400	do	78¼
			600	Ill. Cen. R	121
50,000	do. Third Ser.	102⅝	300	Chi. & N. W......s5	29⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer	27	400	Chi. & N. W. P	59⅝
10	Ocean Bank	100	100	do......b30	59⅜
200	Canton Co	53⅞	100	Clev. & Tol	106⅝
100	Quicksilver	48	100	Chic. & R. I	93⅞
300	West. U. Tel	53	58	P., F.W. & C	98⅛
50	do	53¼	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr	40⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co	54⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol......c	106⅛
800	Erie R......c	59⅞	200	do......b10	106⅜
400	do......s3	59⅞	200	do......s1	106⅛
800	do......b3	59⅞	300	do......s3	106⅛
500	do......s3	59⅞	100	Chic. & R. I	94⅛
1200	do	59⅞	100	do......b10	94⅛
2500	do......b10	59⅞	100	Chic. & N. W......s10	29¾
500	do	59⅞	100	do......b30	30
2100	do......s3	59⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. P......s3	59⅛
500	do......s3	59⅞	100	do......b10	59⅛
1200	do	59⅞	100	do......b60	59⅝
900	do	59⅞	100	do......b3	59⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I....s3	78⅛	200	do	59⅛
100	do	78⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

1200	Erie R	60⅛	200	Catawissa R......s30	76½
1100	do	60⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I	78⅛
400	do......s3	60⅛	100	do......b10	78⅛
1100	do......b10	60⅜	200	do	78⅛
800	do	60⅛	200	do......s15	78⅛
100	do......bty	60⅛	400	do	78⅛
200	do......bty&ny	60⅛	200	do......b70	78⅜
400	do......s3	60⅛	100	Chi. & N. W......s10	29⅞
500	Clev. & Pitts	83⅛	100	do......s10	29¾
200	do......s10	83	100	do......b15	29⅞
200	do......s3	83⅛	100	Chic.& N. W.P......b3	59⅛
100	Chi. & R. I	93⅞	100	do	59⅛
100	do......b10	93⅞	100	do......b5	59⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P	35	200	Catawissa R......b30	77½
100	Quicksilver	49	200	M. S. & N. I. R...b3	78⅛
100	do	48⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts	83
100	Mariposa Pr......s30	21⅞	200	do	83⅛
100	N. Y. Central......s3	98	200	Chi. & R. I	97¼
2200	Erie R	60⅛	100	do	93⅞
600	do......s3	60⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P.s3	59⅛
1100	do......s3	60⅛	200	do......s10	59⅛
200	do......b15	60⅜	200	do......s10	59⅛
1500	do	60⅛	200	Chic. & N. W	29⅞
300	do......b10	60⅛	100	P., Ft.W. & Chi	97⅝
200	Reading R	108⅜	100	do......b3	97⅞

TUESDAY, June 26—P. M.

The Gold speculation was kept up with considerable vigor in the Gold Room to-day at Monday night's advance. The range of sales was 155¼@154⅞@157@156¼ ₩ cent. These figures caused a very moderate business to be done in Foreign Exchange for the *Scotia's* mail to-morrow. The Importers and Bankers interested in Exchange, do not, as a rule, believe in the high price of Gold, and decline to operate, except in a very moderate way. The principal business done to-day on London was at 108¾ for 60 days, and 110@110¼ for sight bills, on the basis of Gold. The Gold Room speculation is going forward on the calculation of the reduced supply on the market, as compared with the short interest in the Room, and the probable Customs demand in anticipation of the New Tariff. The speculators forget that if the latter should prove very large, the Government will be able to sell its current receipts as it did last July.

The advices from the other side by the Quebec steamer last night have encouraged further purchases of United States 5-20s of 1862 for transmission abroad, and the price went up this afternoon to 103⅝@103¾ ₩ cent. Other Government securities were firm, the 6 ₩ cents of 1881 especially so, on the enhanced value of the July gold coupon to be paid on Monday next.

The supply of Cotton from the South has been on the increase in New-York for three weeks past, and as gold advances the prospect is good for the resumption of exports to Liverpool. The market advices from the other side by the Quebec steamer are encouraging for both Cotton and Breadstuffs.

The speculation on the Railway list at the Stock Exchange was quite animated on Erie shares. The price advanced at one time to 60⅛ ₩ cent., as against 58@58⅞ yesterday forenoon. To this succeeded a reaction to 59⅞ ₩ cent., but soon another upward turn to 60⅛@60⅜ ₩ cent. again. The chief interest in the Railway speculation centres in this Stock. Various rumors are in circulation on the Street, as to the cause and purpose of the upward movement since yesterday morning. One of these runs to the effect that the buyers are merely aiming for a quick turn of 2@3 ₩ cent. on the Stock, while another impression is that purchases are soon to be made to an extent which may possibly control the next annual election of the Company in October, so as to turn Mr. DANIEL DREW, and his numerous obedient servants in the Board of Direction, at once and forever out of power, and thus place the Erie property on a footing of financial respectability, somewhat corresponding with its importance to the trade of the great City of New-York. On the other New-York and Western Roads no large business was done, but prices, as compared with Monday, were well supported. At 5 o'clock the following general quotations were made—the Gold Room not so firm as at the close of regular 'Change hours—and Erie shares fell a fraction below 60 ₩ cent:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅛	96⅜	Northwest	29⅞	29⅞
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103⅝	N. West Pref	59⅛	59⅛
U. S. 7.30s	102⅝	102⅝	Rock Island	94	93⅞
N. Y. Central	98⅛	98⅛	Fort Wayne	98	97⅞
Erie	59⅞	60⅛	Cumb'land Coal	45⅛	44⅝
Hudson	111	111	Quicksilver	49½	48½
Reading	108⅜	108⅞	Mariposa	11	11
Mich. Southern	78⅛	78⅛	Mariposa Pref	23	22
Illinois Central	120½	121	Canton	53⅞	53⅞
Pittsburgh	83¼	83	Ohio Certificates	27	27
Tennessee 6s	90½	90½	American Gold	155⅞	155⅞
Missouri 6s	81⅛	81⅛	Bills on London	108⅜	108⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Bank of the Republic	112
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	108
Union	115	Market	110
America	139	Corn Exchange	114
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	113⅛	Park	145
American Exchange	111	Central National	105
Pacific	160	Fourth National	94

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92⅛	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est	86	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	86	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	74½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 1876	103⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	103⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	103
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Hud. R. 7s.2d M. s.f.'85	100	N. J. Central 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s, conv.. '67	98⅛	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M	102⅛
Harlem 1st M.'69-'72	100	Pitts.,Ft.W. & Ch. 2d	98
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	110	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M	87
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₩ c.	95½	Chic. & Alton, S. F	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	103½	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort	99
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74	Peninsula R. R. bonds	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F	91½	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	75
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B	78		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,372,803 68, including for Customs, $438,000; Gold Notes, $636,000. Payments, $934,330 05. Balance, $98,453,285 16.

The following, from the *Journal of Commerce* of this morning, on the Bonded Goods movement, at this port, substantially supports the estimate which we presented in our weekly review of Monday morning. The *Journal* allows $5,000,000 for goods bonded since the 1st May. We allowed $6,000,000 for goods bonded since 1st April, the date of the previous exact account of the stock in bond.

WAREHOUSE MOVEMENT IN APRIL.

Stock in warehouse April 1, 1866		$30,210,214
Entered for warehousing in April		10,159,657
Received from other ports in April		82,257
Supply		$40,451,928
Withdrawn for consumption	$8,640,260	
Exported from warehouse	1,346,775	
Transported to other ports	329,350—	10,316,385
Stock in bond May 1, 1866		$30,135,543
Stock in bond May 1, 1865		27,811,988
Stock in bond May 1, 1864		5,550,011
Stock in bond May 1, 1863		18,341,029
Stock in bond May 1, 1862		11,736,945
Stock in bond May 1, 1861		19,455,223

Contrary to the opinion commonly entertained, the stock of merchandise in bond at this port decreased slightly during the month of April, so that on the 1st of May it stood but a fraction over thirty millions. Since the 1st of May there have been landed here, in all classes of goods, about forty-five million dollars. Less than one-third of this total consisted of dry goods, and the stock of that description in bond has increased since the 1st of May only about $1,250,000. Of the imports of general merchandise, the increase is not exactly known, but we should fix *the value of the stock here in bond to-day at something less than thirty-five million dollars of all classes of merchandise*, including dry goods, liquors, metals, groceries, and everything subject to duty.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $2,388,335. Included in the exports were 1,204 bales cotton, valued at $205,754.

A very convenient manual of the gold quotations since 1862, and of the nominal list of members of the various Stock and Gold Boards, has been published by Mr. J. C. MERSEREAU, and is for sale by the Register of the Gold Exchange.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7.30 Treasury Notes.
United States Certificates of Indebtedness.
United States Compound Interest Notes.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 9,759 bbls. Flour, 187 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Oats, 10 pkgs. Cut Meats, 50 pkgs. Beef, and 108 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet but firm at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $15 50@$16 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is in demand at 41c.@43c. for Yellow ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are quiet at previous prices.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy, with a downward tendency. Java at 24c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@19½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18½c., Rio 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb. The week's sales of Rio have been 3,240 bags. Stock of all kinds of Coffee on hand to-day, 188,714 bags, including, according to the report of WM. SCOTT & SONS, of Rio and Santos, 127,557 bags; of Java, Government bags, 3,240 bags; of Ceylon, 21,709 bags; of Maracaibo, 6,722 bags; of Laguayra, 22,348 bags; of St. Domingo, 1,050 bags, and of other descriptions 6,088 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

New-Orleans	bags	4,500
Mobile		2,700
Baltimore		19,000
Philadelphia		8,000
New-York		127,557
Grand total		161,757

COTTON—Has been in better demand at a shade firmer prices. Middlings, 37c.@40c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,300 bales, against receipts of 5,862 bales. The week's exports from this port have been 1,204 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,042
Receipts since June 1, 1866	30,421
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	374,109
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	803,907
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	458,525

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 25c.; Boot S, 24c.; Boot H, 17c.; Pocasset H, 15c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 34c.; Masonville, 33½c.; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 27½c.; Wheaton Company, 22½c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Amoskeag, 19c.; Sullivan, 17c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyer's I X L, 1¾ inch tapes, 48c.@73c.; wide tapes, 70c.@$1 12. Corsets—Thompson's French Woven B B, $12@$13, gold; Thompson's French Woven C C, $11 50@$12 50, gold. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $20; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote, No. 1 Extra French enameled and silver corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 per cent. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 60c.; Amoskeag A, 47½c.; Amoskeag B, 42½c. Stripes—Whittenden A, 32½c.; Whittenden B B, 25c. Denims—York, 50c.; Warren Brown, 33c.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet at from 20c.@90c. for very poor to extra choice Live Geese, ₩ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in less demand at $3 40@$3 50 for Canton, No. 1, ₩ box.

FISH—Have been in less request, but held firmly.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been sparingly dealt in at unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable grades of State and Western Flour have been in rather more demand at uniform prices, while "stump-tail" lots have been dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 7,850 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$7 60; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 25@$9 90, chiefly at $7 40@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$10 10 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 10	@$7 60
Extra State	7 25	@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75	@17 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 500 bbls. in lots, at $10 15@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour has been quiet to-day. Sales, 370 bbls. Extra at $8 60@$14 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 30@$5 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 350 bbls.

FLAX—Has been inactive at 15c.@20c. for North River scutched, 16c.@18c. for Jersey do, 12c.@16c. for Jersey and dressed ₩ lb.

FRUIT—All kinds have been quiet at about former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been scarce and unsettled in price. A small lot of Milwaukee Club sold at $2 40, but this is above the market rate. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased, partly for forward delivery, at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels at 85@88c. for unsound, and 89c.@91½c. for sound new mixed Western, here; and 86c.@88c. for do., deliverable within the next ten days, ₩ bushel. New Oats are in limited demand, at drooping prices. We quote new Western at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley, or Barley Malt. Rye is in better request. For a lot of prime North River, as much as $1 30 was refused; 7,500 bushels Western were sold at $1 05@$1 10 @ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the past fortnight's business in Breadstuffs, as follows: "In the early part of the fortnight the market was active and excited, with a considerable improvement, in consequence of a material advance in gold and the more warlike tenor of the foreign news. This produced speculation, and unsettled values of Flour and Grain for a time, but, with a suspension of excitement and decline in Gold, the larger part of the advance was lost, and for a week past the trade in Flour has been light, with only a limited demand. The city trade are well supplied, and do not care to hold stocks in warm weather, while the inquiry for the British Provinces, South America and West Indies is limited. In consequence of a serious break in the Erie Canal, entirely suspending navigation for a considerable period, and keeping back the receipts for nearly a fortnight, the trade in Wheat and Corn has been light and prices fluctuating. For Wheat the demand is still from millers only, who purchase with caution. The supply of strictly sound is hardly sufficient for the wants of the manufacturing interest, and the high price prevents any export shipment. Indian Corn is the only article in active demand for export purposes, 946,558 bushels having been cleared in the fortnight. The canal break prevents receipts at tide-water, and causes a large accumulation on the canal, which will probably reach this port on Thursday next. Prices are unsettled, but the article is not offered at much decline. Rye has gradually risen, and is in demand. Oats have been selling freely, but are now dull. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 500 bbls. Flour, 939,093 bushels Corn, 24,281 bushels Oats, 25,414 bushels Peas; to South America, 7,979 bbls. Flour, 794 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Oats; to all other ports, 20,510 bbls. Flour, 459 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,171 bbls. Corn Meal, 6,761 bushels Corn, 15,363 bushels Rye, 1,852 bushels Oats, 3,187 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 28,989 bbls. Flour, 459 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,171 bbls. Corn Meal, 946,558 bushels Corn, 15,363 bushels Rye, 26,733 bushels Oats, and 28,603 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York,	June 22, 1866	97,909	1,136,979	7,253,460
New-Orleans,	June 15, 1866	479	——	7,790
Philadelphia,	June 19, 1866	4,900	4,601	630,073
Baltimore,	June 19, 1866	——	——	896,1.8
Boston,	June 22, 1866	1,179	——	——
California and other ports,	June 19, 1866	22,795	57,389	17,810
Total		127,262	1,198,969	8,805,261
To about same period, 1865		111,727	1,767,914	254,485
To about same period, 1864		943,429	12,428,184	240,220
To about same period, 1863		1,216,420	19,353,708	7,925,489

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
From New-York to June 22, 1866	3,159	245,651	68,111	34,627
From other ports, to latest dates	1,118	——	——	7,176
Total	4,277	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	20,130	——	94,990	11,485
To about same period, 1864	61,116	12,965	233,089	12,535
To about same period, 1863	120,783	314,647	1,465,397	61,611

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are dull and unsettled.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand, at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₩ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Is held firmly, but is neglected by buyers.

HIDES—Have been quiet and depressed in price.

INDIGO—Is inactive, yet steady.

LATHS—Eastern are in request, at $4 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Is in active demand, and on the advance, with reduced supplies available. We quote: *Sole*—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 44c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 20c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb.

LIME—Is in light supply and stiffly held, but is inactive.

METALS—Have been in very moderate demand, including Ingot Copper at 31c.@32½c. ₩ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $45 50@$47; Scotch Pig, $46@$48; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$105 ₩ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 ₩ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6⅝c. in gold ₩ lb.; Straits Tin, 18½c.@18⅝c., in gold; Banca Tin, 19½c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@14½c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@82½c.; Cuba at 50c.@62½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continues quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, at 85c.@88c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3@$9 25 ₩ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, at former rates, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2 05; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 63@$1 67 ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JUNE 25.—*Sperm*—The market is quiet and without transactions. The holders of the few remaining parcels are very firm and indifferent as to selling. *Whale*—Is in moderate request, and firm. The sales for the week embrace 2,400 bbls. Northern, for manufacturing, at $1 25 ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 25, 1866	15,535	46,790	593,550
Same time last year	16,696	54,090	456,000

Exports.

For week ending June 25, 1866	105	——	14,950
Previously	2,095	348	341,100
From Jan. 1 to date	2,200	348	356,050

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues very quiet at 24½c.@25½c. for Crude, 39c.@41c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@55c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 40,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 56x60, private terms; 15,000 do. 60x64, private terms; 2,000 do. 60x64, 14½c.; 15,000 do. 64x64, 15c.; 3,000 do. 64x64, 14½c. This article has ruled very quiet, with quotations nomally the same as previous week. Buyers have been indisposed to operate to any extent until the future of the raw material is more fully developed, but as regards the uncertainties of European affairs and the prospects of the soon maturing crop.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, but at irregular prices, closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 10,850 bbls., in lots, at $31 12@$31 62 for new Mess, closing at $31 37 cash; $29 50@$30 for one year old Mess; $26 50@$27 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, July and August delivery, O. and S. O., at $31 87@$32 50. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard continues heavy; sales since our last 380 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in more demand at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$11 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 850 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are dull; 50 bbls. sold at $45@$45 50 ₩ bbl. Butter has been in demand, at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@22c. ₩ lb.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₩ lb	30	@40
North River—fresh pails, ₩ lb	30	@40
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ₩ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	35	@38
Western—tubs	25	@28
Western—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb	32	@33
State—firkins, yellow, ₩ lb	38	@40
State—firkins, light color, ₩ lb	32	@35
New-York State—white butter, ₩ lb	25	@28
Western—white butter, ₩ lb	20	@22

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ₩ lb	20	@22
Farm Dairies, ₩ lb	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ₩ lb	8	@10
Factory Dairies—common, ₩ lb	16	@18
Farm Dairies—common, ₩ lb	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ₩ lb	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ₩ lb	6	@ 8

RICE—Is inactive and heavy, including Rangoon at $9 50@$10 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is moderate, chiefly for Sack, at steady rates.

SEEDS—The main inquiry is for rough Flax, at $2 85@$3 20 ₩ bushel. Other kinds nominal.

SKINS—Have been pretty active but irregular.

SPICES—Have been in slack demand and heavy.

SUGARS—Have been in active request and buoyant. Sales since our last 1,940 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9⅝c.@12½c., and 2,100 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are active, but quoted down to 13½c.@16½c. ₩ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugars, 16¾c., White A, 15¾c., Yellow C, 15½c., cash, ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 61,000 lbs. at 18c.@22½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 214,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13½c., and 34,000 lbs. grease at 10c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at former prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in more request; sales since our last, 210 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@24c. and 322 cases Seed Leaf at 5½c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Small sales were reported at $2 26 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 30,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4c.@4½c. ₩ bushel; 200 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs., and 60 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London, 14,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ₩ bushel; 200 tons Oil Cake @15s. ₩ ton; and 300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₩ bbl. For Bristol Channel and orders, a brig, with Corn at 4s. 5d. ₩ quarter. For Glasgow, by steamer, 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4d.@4½d. ₩ bushel. For Hull, a Prussian bark, from St. John's, with Deals, at 75s. For Barrow, another bark, from do., with do., at 95s.

FOR SALE

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

16,500 acres of well selected farming and mineral lands in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise at market rates. For particulars apply to J. C. WESTERVELT, No. 125 Pearl-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBscriber, No. 21 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on elevated ground, and 200 rods from the depot, to which are paved walks and road, and from which New-York is reached in about 40 minutes, and there being some 40 trains a day to and fro, it measurably combines a City and country residence; daily papers left at the door by early breakfast; boys' and girls' schools of the first order; churches of the various denominations within a few minutes' walk; house contains 15 rooms, wash-room, 3 cemented cellar apartments, reservoir water, hot and cold shower baths, gas, furnaces, range, snug barn and cow-house; rich lawn, numerous evergreens, flowers, shrubs, &c.; ten varieties of grapes, Bartlett and other pears; full-bearing cherry trees, blackberries, strawberries, &c., &c.; house plot contains about 10 City lots; five additional acres may be had within 20 minutes' walk. Apply on the premises, or to W. WILLIAMS, No. 144 Broadway, at about 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE COUNtry residence formerly occupied by Johnson Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountains and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned. House first class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter. The grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River, with water front, located at East Haverstraw, four miles below Peekskill, and nearly opposite Stony Point; house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, in excellent repair throughout; there are 12 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and with an abundance of choice fruits, grapes under glass, &c.; the views are very fine; location retired and healthy. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a country residence adjoining Croton River, in Milltown, Putnam County, three miles from Brewster's, on the Harlem Railroad; a newly repaired house, 17 rooms, a barn and other outbuildings, 6 or 12 acres of good land, 70 good bearing apple trees, choice fruit of all kinds, water, good school and churches convenient. Price $6,500. Inquire of HENRY J. WILSON, near the premises, or C. C. RICHMOND, Powers' Hotel, New-York.

LINDENWALD.—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 220 acres in Columbia County: also, valuable land and houses at Hall's Corners, near Tarrytown; also, the Seeley farm, 212 acres, on south side of Staten Island, six miles from Vanderbilt Landing, fronting on the bay, will be exchanged on fair terms for property in West Farms, Morrisania or Yonkers, Westchester County. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble country residence at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the depot, commanding a very beautiful view of the Hudson River: 3 acres of lawn and garden with fine fruit, shade and evergreen trees; the house thoroughly built, with all modern improvements, including gas, 14 rooms, handsomely and completely furnished throughout. Stable for four horses. Address Box No. 5,861 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE (NINE ROOMS) AND lot 39 by 120 feet, situate in West Farms, Westchester County, three miles from Harlem Bridge, one-fourth of a mile from railroad, in good repair; good well, cistern, cellar and barn; possession immediately; price $2,500; liberal terms as to payment of purchase money. Apply to the owner, MILTON HYATT, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, or to A. JACKSON HYATT, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York City, Rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—KNOWN AS Myrtle Hill, in Mendham, Morris County, N. J., 2½ hours from the city; an elegant mansion, completely furnished, and contains all modern improvements; in a delightful grove, fine lawn, shrubbery, &c.; 108 acres of land, well cultivated and stocked; horses, carriages, wagons, &c. Immediate possession given. Inquire of JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a desirable piece of property, situated at the terminus of the Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad, at Athens, N. Y., consisting of a store and dwelling, 75x32, with all modern improvements, well adapted for hotel purposes. For further information apply to the subscriber at Athens. H. O. NICHOLS.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, within 3 minutes' walk of depot, containing nine rooms, with basement, half acre of ground, barn, choice variety of fruit, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BABCOCK & COX, No. 67 Beaver-st. Furniture can be had if desired, with immediate possession.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CHOICE building sites in Fishkill, on the Hudson, 7½ acres, known as "Spy Hill," with commanding view of the river, Newburgh, and surrounding country, near depot, and in the neighborhood of good society, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OR EXCHANGED FOR improved City property, a new cottage house, with 8 acres of good land, within 20 miles of New-York; on the premises a young orchard, shrubbery, shade trees, crops in ground, barns and outhouses; convenient to churches, schools and depots. COLE & MURPHY, No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 Allen-st., easily improved; also, two lots, with two houses on each, in Rahway, N. J. Inquire of J. F. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery, or of A. J. RITTER, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE, CONTAINING NINE rooms, only 30 minutes by Northern Railroad, same time by steamboat; 8 acres under full cultivation; plenty of fruit, and fine scenery. Apply to ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE can be had in 84th-st., the fourth house east of 1st-av., on south side, near the East River, with board; private family; terms reasonable; house modern improvements, fine grounds and stable attached.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, a neat cottage, two stories and attic, with 6 rooms and basement; good spring; lot 100x100 feet, with nice fruit trees. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av., or JOHN SHIELDS, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN CORNWALL, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—A piece of land, of 43¾ acres, beautifully situated for a country residence or a farm; 3½ miles from the landing; will be sold at public sale on July 2, at 2 o'clock, at B. MOORE'S Canterbury Hotel.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND A HALF FRAME house, in good order; seven rooms, somewhat country, corner Central-av. and Stockholm-st., 200 feet from De Kalb-av. Railroad; $1,750. Inquire on premises, of J. TIBBALL.

$3,700—5,000—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two fine farms of 40 and 70 acres, 38 miles on Long Island; very desirable. See owner, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, at 2 P. M., Room No. 88. A. F. JAYNE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE about two miles below Hyde Park Village; comprising mansion house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply for further particulars to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PACKING-HOUSE in 1st-st., near the Bowery, with the three-story back dwelling-house, known as No. 15 1st-st., and stable on the alley-way. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG Island, a new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, with 2½ acres of land. Inquire of DAVID J. TAFF, spar yard foot of 3d-st., East River.

ONE OF THE FINEST BUILDING sites in Elizabeth City, N. J., forming 4 lots, will be sold for $1,200, if applied for immediately. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK RESIDENCE—NO. 27 East 73d-st., to let furnished at a very low rent for three months. Inquire of BUTLER, No. 11 Wall-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Bay Ridge, near city line, Brooklyn; price, $6,500; easy terms. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

ATTRACTIVE PLACES AT GREENWICH, Mount Vernon, Fishkill, Fort Lee, Madison, Rahway, and other points. Also several choice farms, cheap. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late JACOB B. HERRICK, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, 10 miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17¾ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE TRACT OF COAL land, of about 400 acres, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. It contains the Great Baltimore and other smaller veins, with railroad facilities near at hand for shipping either to the New-York or Philadelphia markets. The property is well worthy the attention of parties desirous to purchase coal lands. For further particulars, address CHAS. M. SCHOTT, No. 319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

A FIRST-CLASS STYLISH RESIDENCE, modern improvements, fine outbuildings and cottage, with 15 or 35 acres, finely ornamented, fruit, shade, &c.; beautifully located, near Hudson River, one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; exchange in part; also, fine modern residence, stable, fruit, shade, &c., at Bloomfield, N. J., $11,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NORTHAMPTON—For sale or rent, a first-class residence; plenty of ground; beautiful and extensive view; house now being erected and nearly ready for occupancy; rooms spacious and convenient for a private family. Inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Northampton, Mass.

AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—A fine country residence, contains about 15 acres of choice land, with a good variety of fruits; possession immediately. For particulars, inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 239 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 27 ACRES, ALL IMproved and well cultivated; productive loam soil, with new house, barn, outbuildings, fruit, orchard, &c.; 38 miles on Long Island, near steamboat landing at Northport. Price $3,500. E. A. BUNCE, 7 Chambers-st.

$4,500.—FOR SALE—A FINE RESIdence and 9 acres; garden and fruit, stock, crops, &c.; $1,000 cash; pleasantly situated, 21 miles from New-York. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

GOOD PROPERTIES TO EXCHANGE.—A. D. M., JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HALL.
LEBANON SPRINGS,
COLUMBIA COUNTY,
NEW-YORK,
(NEAR THE SHAKERS,)
IS NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.
HAZARD & CO.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.
AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.
REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

FITZWILLIAM HOTEL.
This house is now open for Summer boarders. It is pleasantly situated about five miles from Monadnock Mountain. For romantic scenery and pleasant drives it is surpassed by none in New-Hampshire. Families or single boarders can be accommodated with board at reasonable rates. For full particulars address ABNER GAGE, Proprietor, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this house, have opened it for families and single persons; fine fishing, boating, &c.; carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4:30 P. M. on Saturdays; after July 1, will run daily.
For further particulars address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house having been enlarged, repainted and refurnished, is now open, greatly improved. It is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Bay, only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; fishing unexcelled. Steamboats from Piers Nos. 38 and 43 at 6 o'clock P. M., direct for the house. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch. C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE, Hyde Park, Vermont, J. I. NESMITH, Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains, on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; scenery unsurpassed; a good livery connected with the house.

GRANT HOTEL, AT NORTH COPAKE, Bain's Station, open for boarders; four trains stop daily, on line of Harlem Railroad. S. H. CRARY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open. Steamboat leaves every day from foot of Rutgers-st. at 4 P. M., and returns every morning from Neptune House dock, New-Rochelle, at 7 A. M.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors. B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, at Jamaica, L. I., an elegantly furnished residence, beautifully situated on high ground; surrounding improvements and neighborhood first class; 20 acres in lawn handsomely laid out, and finely shaded with fruit, ornamental and forest trees of every description; the garden large, planted with vegetables of all varieties; containing also plenty of small fruit, berries, grapes, &c.; the house is new, frame, filled in with brick, two and a half stories, 48x80, with billiard rooms, &c.; the outbuildings are spacious and conveniently arranged; three fresh cows and a gentle family horse; possession any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR LONGER, A superior residence at South Amboy, N. J.; fine water views, garden, 60 acres, in lawn, orchards, &c.; fruit &c., abundance; artificial lake, natural spring supplies the house; fine grapery and hot-house. House has 18 rooms. A fine opportunity for a gentleman to obtain a pleasing residence. For price see E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, part of a large house in a desirable location, at South Norwalk, Conn., within three minutes' walk of the railroad depot or steamboat, eight rooms, partly furnished, good water and garden. Price, $125 a month. Inquire of J. J. VAIL, at Continental Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.

ASTORIA.—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, by the month, the residence of Dr. Stevens, on the terrace, five minutes' walk from the landing, six acres of ground, shade and fruit trees; the house of stone, and commodious. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or A. H. STEVENS, No. 138 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J., A superior residence, gothic stone villa, two and a half stories; ten bedrooms; — acres of land, barn, &c.; garden, hothouse, grapery, &c., in fine order; ready for immediate occupation. Apply to E. H. LUDOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, the Beverly House, at Garrison's, opposite Cozzens', and adjoining Gov. Fish's; good garden, fruit, &c. Or for sale, together or in parcels, the whole Beverly Farm, containing 225 acres. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, AT AUDUBON Park, on the Hudson River, a very desirable and first-class residence; all modern improvements, stable, &c. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 166 RYERSON-ST., Brooklyn, in good order; bath, hot and cold water; garden in nice order; healthy location; carpets if desired; rent $500. Inquire on the premises, or of J. HADDOCK, No. 94 Duane-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, IN South Brooklyn, from July 1 till Oct. 1. A small adult family only will be treated with. The house is in a desirable neighborhood and in good order. Address J. H. KIRK, No. 51 Beaver-st.

GENTEEL FURNISHED COTTAGE, 6 rooms, on 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park, to let for 4 months or longer, at $60 per month. Apply at the house, or J. SCOTT, No. 63 Duane-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS LARGE AND SMALL, with gas, bath, ice, and good servant attention, at very low prices for gentlemen, without board, at No. 33 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—AN OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, WITH stable room for one or two horses, on the Bowery road, about two miles from Astoria. Inquire of P. H. TITUS, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS—A VERY desirable furnished cottage, pleasantly located at Yonkers. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Real Estate Brokers, Getty House, Yonkers.

TO LET—AT FAIRMOUNT, A VERY NICE cottage, neatly furnished, 40 miles from City Hall; ¾ of the rent taken in board by owner and wife, if desired. VAN VECHTEN, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO RENT—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A BRICK dwelling, furnished, for the season; located on Phila-st., a short distance from Broadway; price, $1,000. Address G. K. KIRGGER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—A NICE country house with nine rooms, and garden with fruit and shade trees. For terms, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED THREE-STORY BRICK house to let in Hoboken to a small careful family until Nov. 1. Address HOUSE, Box No. 18 Post-office, New-York.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A LARGE HALL BEDROOM, NICELY furnished; good location. Inquire at No. 247 Henry-st., corner Montgomery.

STEAM POWER—FIRST FLOOR AND A small loft on Canal-st., near Broadway, 1 to 20-horse. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE IN Stratford, Conn., $100 per month. Inquire at No. 162 Greenwich-st., New-York.

BROADWAY.—HALF OF THE STORE TO LET at No. 889 Broadway, near 18th-st. Apply at the store.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT ORANGE LAKE, SIX miles west of Newburgh. The house is pleasantly located, about one hundred yards from the lake. Pleasant lawn, good boating and fishing, substantial country living; good stabling for horses. References given and required. The gentleman who keeps the house can be seen for two days, between 2 and 6 o'clock P. M., at Henry, Moore & Genung's, No. 522 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—17 MILES FROM THE City, for a small party, at moderate rates; house beautifully situated on high ground; bathing, fishing and fine drives, plenty of shade, fruit, &c.; rooms very desirable. Address A. M. T., Box No. 85 Mount Vernon, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOUR MILES FROM Orange, N. J., and 17 miles from New-York; house large, piazza on three sides, location healthy, scenery beautiful, fruit, vegetables, &c. For particulars, inquire at No. 29 John-st., and No. 115 East 29th-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Reference exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OR a few single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer at a farm-house on the line of the Erie Railroad; healthy locality, with beautiful mountain scenery. Address J. B. W., Box No. 35 Otisville, Orange County; refer to D. C. WILSON, No. 172 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF SIX can have board at a farm-house near Bloomfield; plenty of fruit, milk and vegetables; terms $7 per week; no objection to children. For particulars inquire of C. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st., from 10 to 4.

COUNTRY BOARD TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family occupying a large house, beautifully situated, of easy access; fine shade; good garden; variety of fruit, and good table; boating and fishing. Inquire of D. A. BOODY, No. 8 Wall-st., first floor.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD IMmediately at a farm-house; location pleasant, well shaded and healthy; terms $7. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON the Hudson, in a private family; the house is well shaded and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JAS. S. CRAFT, 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for single gentlemen, or married ones without children, one hour from the City. Call or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A small family, on the line of the New-Haven or Harlem Railroad. Address Box No. 1,420 Post-office.

DO YOU DESIRE A COOL, PLEASANT and comfortable home in the country during the hot Summer months? If so, you can be accommodated by applying at once. The house, which is new and newly furnished throughout, has spacious rooms, is situated on high, airy ground, overlooking Long Island Sound and the country around for miles, and is acknowledged by all who visit it, to be one of the pleasantest country houses in Connecticut; fruit, vegetables, milk, flowers, &c., are raised on the place and furnished with a liberal hand; accommodations for horses and coachmen; charges not extravagant; distance 45 miles from New-York City on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; station Norwalk, Conn. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN F. RAYMOND, Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York.

ABOUT FIFTEEN PERSONS CAN BE accommodated with very desirable board at Stamford, Conn. House situated on Summer-st., within ten minutes' walk of depot, 1½ hours' ride from the City, and easy access to boat running every day. Accommodations for horses and carriages on premises. Terms, $10 per week. Address, for one week, Mrs. W. P. H., Box No. 313 Post-office Stamford, Conn., or THOMAS BROWN, No. 218 Henry-st., New-York City.

SUMMER BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A family of six or eight can be accommodated with a suite of rooms, in a private family residing in a healthy location, 1½ miles from the village; plenty of vegetables in the garden; stabling accommodations if required. Apply to W. F. PALMER, on the Cove Road, Stamford.

UNUSUAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Private country board, 30 minutes from 26th-st.; location healthful and delightful; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of DEMAREST, Real Estate Agent, Melrose Depot, or address ELMWOOD, Morrisania, New-York.

THREE OR FOUR DESIRABLE ROOMS with good board may be had in a handsome cottage residence, pleasantly located, near Newark; convenient to depot and within an hour of City Hall. Inquire personally of JOSEPH FOSTER, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

$6 WEEK PAYS BOARD AND WASHING in a plain, respectable family, living inland from Harlem Railroad, where there are no other boarders or children; middle-aged or elderly people preferred. Address KEELER, Salem Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, FOR A FAMily of five or six persons, in a farmer's family on the Hudson River, not more than four or five miles back from the river, and within easy access of the City. J. D. O., New-York Post-office Box No. 6,774.

BOARD FOR EIGHT PERSONS CAN BE obtained in a pleasant house, beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York; references exchanged. Inquire of H. HOLMAN, Esq., No. 387 3d-av., New-York.

TO LET WITH BOARD—ONE OR TWO very pleasant rooms. Any wishing the comforts of a home and good country air, will find the same at No. 230 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., about 10 minutes' walk from Market or Chestnut-st. depots.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—AT NORWALK, Conn., two front rooms, very pleasant and airy, convenient for a family or otherwise, fronting on Union Park. Reference, John Stout, Esq., Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, New-York.

A FEW CHILDREN, OR A PLAIN agreeable party of adults requiring three or four rooms can obtain board at a farm-house; also, stable rooms; advantages for freedom and comfort. Address or inquire for HERBERT RYE, Post-office.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON THE Hudson, board in a private family for adults; superior accommodation; stables, &c. Address S. B., Box No. 3,631 Post-office.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER BOARD AT reasonable rates.—The United States Hotel, Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., is now open. CROCKER & CO., Proprietors.

PLAIN COMFORTABLE BOARD WANTED, within one hour's ride of the City, for a gentleman, wife and infant. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,753 New-York Post-office.

BOARDERS WANTED—AT A PRIVATE house at the foot of the Catskill Mountain, near the Mountain House; terms moderate. Address R. M. LAWRENCE, Catskill.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs four times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J. Reference E. Walter, No. 35 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS.—BACK parlor and two hall bedrooms, at a farmhouse, three miles north of Peekskill; location unsurpassed. Inquire of C. W. LODER, No. 318 Broadway.

SUMMER HOME—GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT rooms, delightful village, livery, fishing, health and comfort, Saratoga and Lake George—open July 2. J. H. LANSLEY, Poultney, Vt.

ONE OR TWO PERSONS MAY OBTAIN board in a small family, pleasantly located in New-Jersey, about 24 miles from the City, by addressing RURAL, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD AT RYE.—TWO SMALL FAMILIES could find first-class board and large airy rooms at Rye. Address BOARD, Rye Post-office.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and wife, or a small-sized family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A room on second floor, (furnished or unfurnished,) with board from Nov. 1; will pay the rent of the room till that time if necessary; private family preferred. Address H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

ANY RESPECTABLE PARTY WILLING to advance $100 can have board at $5 per week, in a pleasant neighborhood, with the comforts of a home. Address HALL, Station D.

AT NO. 28 WEST FOURTH-ST., NEAR Broadway and Washington-square, fine furnished rooms with board; large and single rooms now vacant. Terms moderate.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF SUPERIOR accommodations can let sitting-room and bedroom, comfortably furnished, at No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Also, an office to a doctor.

A SUITE OF LARGE FINE FURNISHED rooms, also other rooms, to gentlemen of refinement, without board, at 37 East 21st-st., five doors from 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A FOUR-STORY FULL-sized house, in a respectable neighborhood. Price not to exceed $30,000, cash. Address O., Box No. 2,694 Post-office, stating location, &c.

WANTED—THREE CITY HOUSES IN GOOD neighborhood for purchasers. A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HANDSOMELY furnished bedroom, with bath, &c., near 5th-av. Address P. O., Box No. 5,016 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, PO-CA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE; THE GLADIATORS, and THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN; or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rose Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, COOL AS A CUCUMBER and WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN. Characters by Messrs. George Fawcet Rowe, Mrs. John Wood, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts. THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE. THIS EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; OR, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Therne, Messrs. Fred. Woodhull, George Boundy, L. R. Benneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, AURORA FLOYD and LORD DARNLEY. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7½. CHARLOTTE TEMPLE; OR, THE FIRST FALSE STEP. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN. Fulton-av. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RICHELIEU; or, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Messrs. Frank Dwight Denny, J. Davis, Geo. Ryer, Miss Ada Gray, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. 14th-st., near 6th-av. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. English Comic Opera. THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SCIENCE AND MEDICINE, MISSISSIPPI FLING, MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, SCHERMERHORN'S BOY, and new songs, dances, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

TERRACE GARDEN. 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. No. 8 5 Broadway. THIS DAY, Painting—FARRAGUT'S TRIUMPH IN MOBILE BAY.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE. 59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M. A LEAP FROM THE CLOUDS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d-st., corner 4th-av. THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill making the sessions of the Washington Territory Legislature biennial instead of annual, and increasing the compensation of members from three to six dollars a day, was passed. A bill creating the office of Surveyor-General of the Territory of Idaho was passed. A bill authorizing the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroads to construct a swing Bridge over the Cuyahoga River, on the Government piers, was passed. The Senate refused to take up the Niagara Ship Canal Bill by yeas 17, nays 19. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was taken up, and, after some opposition, was passed. It goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The time fixed for its continuance is two years from the passage of the bill.

In the House, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the case of DORRANCE ATWATER, referred to yesterday by the resolution offered by Mr. HALE, and the same was referred to a select committee of five. Mr. ALLISON called up the motion to reconsider the vote, whereby some days since a bill to pay bounties to the Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, known as the Gray-Bear Regiment was, on the report of the Military Committee, laid on the table. The vote laying the bill on the table was reconsidered. The House then refused to lay it on the table, and the bill was passed—yeas 81, nays 20. It gives to the members of that regiment, or their representatives, the same bounty, provided by law, or which may be provided by law, to soldiers enlisted into the volunteer force of the United States in 1862. The Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia River to Salt Lake City, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. ANCONA reported a bill to extend to civilians employed in the Quartermaster's Department the privilege of admission to the Government Asylum for the Insane, which was read three times and passed. Mr. ELLIOT reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels in certain cases, which was read three times and passed. The bill prohibiting any State making discrimination in the rates of pilotage was passed. The Senate's amendments, six hundred and sixty-five in number, to the Internal Revenue Bill were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Senate bill to extend the time to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Branch, was passed—Yeas 96, nays 36.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Presbytery of Louisville adjourned on Friday until July 24. Before adjournment, it adopted a report prepared by STUART ROBINSON, which confirms and approves the action of the Louisville Commission. It disclaims any further connection with the General Assembly, and calls on the people of Kentucky, irrespective of religion, to stand by the Presbytery, and prevent its property falling into the hands of the faction which excluded them from representation in the St. Louis Assembly, and further stated that the Presbytery considers itself absolved from obedience to the General Assembly until some other General Assembly annul the action of the Assembly of 1865 and 1866, as was done by the Assembly of 1837 toward the action of the General Assembly of 1801.

LARKIN G. MEAD, Jr., the Brattleborough sculptor, just home from Italy, has furnished the town authorities of St. Johnsbury a design for an $8,000 soldiers' monument. A granite pedestal with marble tablets, on which will be inscribed the names of the fallen, will support a marble statue of America, holding laurel leaves in her left hand and a sword in the right.

The six free baths established by the city authorities of Boston are patronized by about ten thousand persons daily—men, women and children. They are all well arranged, and have from thirteen to thirty-five dressing-rooms. The water flows continually through openings at the sides, making it always clean and cool.

A tornado of uncommon violence swept over the City of Buffalo and the vicinity on Monday afternoon. Vessels were carried from their moorings, the roofs of buildings blown off, church steeples and towers injured, and several persons injured. Three deaths have been reported.

The total amount of money due the Government by the principal Postmasters of Virginia, at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, as taken from the official records, was $52,647.

The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington has received specimens of cotton from California, as well as the Society and Sandwich Islands, which good judges pronounce of a superior quality, and equal in all respects to that produced on the Sea Islands, off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

In reply to a circular letter from Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, Gov. CONY, of Maine, has manifested his willingness to convene an extra session of the Legislature, for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, if a sufficient number of States concur in such action to accomplish the same.

There was a large gathering of the German Saengerfest at Providence, R. I., yesterday. Various societies were represented, and on their arrival they were welcomed by Gov. BURNSIDE and the city authorities.

The New-York State Teachers' Association hold their annual meeting the present year at Geneva, commencing July 31. The session is expected to continue three days, and the proceedings cannot fail of being interesting and instructive to all who attend.

The case of Gen. BLAIR, of Missouri, against the judge of election, for refusing to receive his vote without first taking the oath prescribed, has been decided against him.

Trains are now running through to Leavenworth, Kansas, from St. Louis, by way of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad.

Chief-Justice CHASE has subscribed the sum of $5,000 toward the new Metropolitan Methodist Church in Washington.

Senator LANE, of Kansas, is quite ill at St. Louis, and is threatened with paralysis.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judges CARDOZO and MCCUNN granted a number of injunctions yesterday, restraining the Excise Board and certain Police Captains from further interference with liquor dealers in their respective precincts until the 29th inst., when argument is to be heard, and the injunctions are probably to be decreed perpetual. But notwithstanding the facility with which unlicensed venders may obtain injunctions, seventeen more of their number applied, yesterday, to Messrs. ACTON, MANIERRE & Co., for license. Treasurer MANIERRE has received from licenses within a fraction of $1,100,000, and Inspector BARTRAM has delivered 5,580 license papers.

In the Police Courts yesterday, the following commitments were made: EDWARD L. BAKER, a clerk, and JOHN HINES, a tinsmith, on charges of grand larceny; JOHN WILLIAMS, on a charge of felonious assault in stabbing JULIUS BENNING during a quarrel; THOS. WHITAKER and HENRY STEPHENS, on a charge of having stolen $59 from their friend in a saloon; JOHN KILLING, on a charge of having picked the pocket of GEO. B. FERRIS of a gold watch and chain; BERNARD CREVELTON, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing at No. 8 Sixth-street; WM. BROOKS, on a similar charge, at No. 24 Fourth-avenue; FRANCIS GRIDER was held for examination on a charge of swindling.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution increasing the salary of Assistant District-Attorney HUTCHINGS to $5,000. The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against the County Court-house Committee, presented their report, in which they state that the charges of corruption made by Mr. ELY against the Committee are not substantiated. The report was adopted.

The Commencement exercises of the Packer Collegiate Institute were largely attended last evening, and afforded great satisfaction to all who witnessed them. The graduating class comprises thirty-five young ladies, who now return to their homes with all the honors conferred by the Institute. During the term just closed upward of seven hundred young ladies have been in attendance at this old-established school.

THOMAS MORGAN, aged 13 years, only child of Mr. THOMAS MORGAN, chief officer of the ship *Tri-Mountain*, was drowned at West Farms, Westchester County, on Sunday last. Young MORGAN went out on a pond in company with a companion about his own age, and while reaching over the tumble-dam for a plank on which they had been sailing, he lost his balance and fell over. His father sailed from this port for Liverpool on the 19th inst.

There was no cholera in the City yesterday, nor, indeed, has there been since Saturday last. The latest report from Quarantine is quite favorable. The Health Board's officers commenced the distribution of disinfectants in the Fourth and Sixth Wards yesterday.

AUGUST SUDUZ, a German, 50 years of age, committed suicide on Monday evening, by swallowing poison at the liquor-store No. 184 Forsyth-street. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered by the jury.

At a General Term of the Supreme Court, County of Richmond, an opinion was delivered by Justice GILBERT, reversing the decree of the Surrogate in the Tyler-Gardiner will case, and declaring the will of JULIANA GARDINER to be valid.

Eighteen unlicensed liquor dealers were arrested yesterday, and on being arraigned before the Police Magistrates, were admitted to bail in the sum of $100 each. The interest in such cases is rapidly dying out.

During the intense heat Monday afternoon, there were four cases of *coup de soleil*, none of which were fatal.

Gold went up to 157 yesterday, but fell back to 155 ₽ cent. Exchange on London, 108¼ ₽ cent. Government Stocks firm; the Railway speculation excited and upward on Erie Shares.

There was rather more activity in general business yesterday, but prices were irregular. Cotton and Pork were firmer. Corn and Oats lower. The freight market was brisker.

Trade at the Live Stock Markets was not so active yesterday as on Monday. The poorer qualities of beef cattle sold yesterday at fully ½c.@1c. ₽ lb. lower than was paid for the same quality one week ago. The quality of the cattle was superior to the common average. The best droves were from Illinois and Kentucky, and were designated as grade Durhams. The arrivals for the week amount to 6,024, against 5,162 the previous week. Cattle dealers affirm that beef will inevitably be much higher next week than this, as the number now on the way from the West to New-York is much smaller than usual. It is difficult to determine, however, with any degree of certainty, whether beef will be higher one week hence, or not so high as it was selling yesterday. The market closed yesterday with prices easy at 13c. ₽ lb. for the poorest, and 17c.@18c. for the best, with the supply all sold. Milch cows are still dull, and prices no better than they have been for several weeks past. Fair cows have sold as high as $70@$90, although a larger number is sold below these figures than above them. A small number of extra milkers were sold as high as $130@$140 each. There is a fair demand for calves, and they are offered freely. Still sales are not so quick as they were one week ago. The number for the week is 1,843. The prices ranged from 8c.@13c. ₽ lb., live weight. The arrivals of sheep and lambs number for the week 17,996. Yesterday they were selling slowly at 5c.@7c. ₽ lb., live weight. Transactions at the swine market were moderate. The receipts for the week number 14,410. The market closed with prices easy at 10½c.@11½c., live weight, for those well fattened.

FILLIBUSTERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.—The recent energetic action of the Government in maintaining the neutrality on our Northern frontier, is securing for it as large a measure of abuse as it obtained a few years ago for a similar course in maintaining our neutrality on the Rio Grande. It will be remembered that a portion of our citizens were very anxious to "take a hand" in the work of driving out MAXIMILLIAN at that time, and that some of them, dressed in Federal blue, actually crossed the border and had a fine time at Bagdad, just as some of the Fenians lately had a fine time at Ridgway. But the Government seized and incarcerated the leaders of the Mexican fillibustering movement, and otherwise adopted such rigid measures to induce neutrality on the Rio Grande that the invaders were incontinently compelled to cease their work of "liberating" Mexico. Hundreds of sympathizing journals "pitched into" Secretary SEWARD and Gen. GRANT for maintaining our neutrality then, just as hundreds pitch into them for maintaining it in another quarter now. But suppose the Government permitted such incursions to be made right and left? We do not speak of the enemies we would have been struggling with by this time, in the shape of France and England. But where would have been our honor and character as a civilized nation? For what else would we have been known in the world but for insatiate territorial greed, lawlessness and bullying. The American people are now doing more for human liberty throughout the world by their manifestations of devotion to constitutional law in their internal policy, and to international law in their external policy, than they would do were the whole people to march forth over the earth as liberating armies. And those who have intelligence enough to appreciate the value and power of the moral grandeur that comes from this devotion to law should be engaged in other work than apologizing for either domestic rebellions or fillibustering expeditions.

A National Convention—The Union Party and its Policy.

To those who would convert the Union Party into a sectional organization, the call for a National Convention, as printed yesterday, will not be particularly acceptable. From their point of view, nothing could be more unseasonable or improper. Objecting to a restoration of the Union, except upon conditions that would emasculate it and destroy all vital resemblance to the scheme of government devised by the fathers—they are not likely to look very favorably upon a movement for nationalizing the Union Party upon the basis of friendliness and justice to both sections. Such a movement may frustrate their plans, by transferring their consideration from a sectional arena to an arena representing the Union sentiment of the country; may upset many calculations, and knock down many idols, and play havoc with many hobbies, by subjecting the decrees of local caucuses and cliques to the calm judgment of the whole party.

On the other hand, the friends of a moderate, conciliatory, constitutional policy, will probably see in the assembling of a National Convention the fairest and the readiest method of testing the capacity of the Union Party to meet the existing requirements of the country. As the party charged with the conduct of the war, it may appeal to the results of the war as evidence of its past success. It undertook the suppression of the rebellion, and the assertion of the supremacy of the General Government, and in both respects it triumphed. Up to this point the party has justified its existence and its management. But with new circumstances come new responsibilities. With peace arises a necessity for a policy adapted to peace. With the unity of the nation restored by force of arms, springs up a demand for measures needed to infuse into it the animating spirit without which the suppression of the rebellion will have been in vain. The soldier must give place to the statesman. And the Union Party must demonstrate its fitness for control—its willingness and ability to solve the problems growing out of war—not as this or that State Convention or this or that Committee would have them solved, but as they should be solved to give back to the Union its original harmony and force. This is exactly the point which the Union Party is now required to meet. Shall it be the governing party of the future, or shall it struggle and linger, like the Whig Party, with glorious traditions indeed, but lacking power to resist more useful competitors?

And how may the question be answered satisfactorily if not by a National Convention? When last the voice of the party was heard thus formally we were in the midst of the terrible conflict. What was then said and done had peculiar reference to the hostilities in progress. Now that peace has been restored, another utterance, suited to another state of things, is desirable, as well to prevent intestine strife as to place the party fairly and squarely before the people. Individual States have been heard from, and individual politicians without number, but howsoever important these may be in their respective spheres, they possess none of the weight which attaches to a national opinion. Nor would the case be improved by a Convention confined exclusively to Northern States. At the best, it would be but a sectional gathering, the tendency of whose action would be more and more to make the Union Party a sectional organization, potent for a brief period, perhaps, but surely destined to defeat and destruction. We must choose between the sectional and the national—between the local and the general—between a policy dictated by a few States and a policy molded and adopted after friendly consultation by all the States. And in what way shall this end be reached other than through the deliberations of a National Convention?

The essential condition precedent is, that a Convention purporting to represent the Union of the whole country shall stand upon ground to which the Union Party as it is cannot authoritatively object. The call emanating from Washington complies with this condition most carefully. The propositions submitted as those to which the delegates will be required to subscribe are scarcely open to controversy within the party. They affirm the perpetuity of the Union of States—the equality of all the States in respect of representation in Congress, and other rights—the absence of right anywhere to separate States from the Union, whether by the States themselves or by Congressional action—the inviolate right of each State to control its own domestic concerns. And "the purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed," it is declared that "war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce, and the arts of peace revived and promoted." The basis thus presented is sufficiently broad to meet the expectations of Union-loving men everywhere. North and South may here meet without surrender of right or dignity on either side, and with eminent advantage to both. And though the delegates who rally around these propositions will unquestionably be selected from the ranks of those "who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution," there is nothing in them to which the Union Party, as a party, has not at one time or another distinctly committed itself. In fact, the terms enumerated by the gentlemen whose names are appended to the call are simply a reiteration of propositions affirmed during the progress of hostilities. They are not the dogmas of Mr. RANDALL, or Mr. DOOLITTLE, or Mr. DIXON, or Mr. HENDRICKS, to be thrust upon the Union Party without its consent. Either by convention, or by resolutions unanimously sustained in Congress, or by approved declarations of President LINCOLN, they have all received the indorsement of the party, and therefore they constitute an admirable starting-point when its policy for the future is the subject of discussion.

Legitimate Fenianism.

There is nothing whatever for us to find fault with in the work that is now being carried on in this country by the legitimate Fenian "Chief Organizer" STEPHENS. He is violating none of our own laws, and no international law. He is neither raising what Gen. GRANT called a "mob" on our own soil, nor using our territory as a base of operations against a frendly power. Political criminal though he be in Great Britain, he had a perfect right to come here in the first instance; he has a perfect right, while here, not only to believe in the "Irish Republic," but to labor in all legitimate ways for the realization of that idea. He has a right to make speeches for that purpose, exposing the wrongs of Ireland and denouncing the British Government; he has a right to raise money for it, and to go even further than that. He has a right to try and influence the people and Government of America in favor of Irish independence; and to do even more than that he has the right. In all these things we will defend him, as being not only lawful in themselves, but as being justified by numerous precedents. KOSSUTH did all these things, and more too, in behalf of oppressed Hungary—Hungary which has never been oppressed a tithe of what Ireland has been for centuries. England herself cannot find fault with this. She has long been the place of refuge for political exiles from all parts of Europe—of men who have not only plotted the overthrow of Governments, but the assassination of kings and princes—men like MAZZINI and KOSSUTH and BLIND, beside scores of French "traitors" and thousands from other countries. England has long upheld the rights of exiles of this kind with the greatest pertinacity, and has prided herself especially on being a refuge for them—refusing always to enter into treaties that involved their expatriation, even though they might be suggested and urged by the French Emperor. She has allowed them not only to deliver harangues denouncing Governments with which she was at peace — not only to collect money for the ostensible purpose of overthrowing those Governments, not only to attempt to stir up strife between her Government and others, but she has allowed them to go further than all that. Take the case of the American traitors who took up their residence in England, and see how far she allowed them to carry on operations publicly against our Government. And we do not refer now to such illegal acts as our Government protested against, but to such things as were never officially taken notice of, or found fault with, because of the known practice and policy of England in regard to the freedom of action of political exiles.

We defend JAMES STEPHENS in laboring for the independence of his native land as strongly as we condemned the "mobs" who lately undertook the invasion of Canada. He has shown by his able speech of Sunday last that he distinctly understands his position in this country, and comprehends the relations of Fenianism to American neutrality and American law. So long as he carries out the principles and acts upon the policy of that speech, so long will he be sustained in all his rights by the American people, and so long will the cause he advocates find among them innumerable friends.

Mr. Kinglake on the Italian Question.

Mr. KINGLAKE's speech in the British Parliament on the War question, which was republished in our Monday's issue, will give a very good idea of the way in which the "conservative" Englishman looks at European questions.

His sympathies are evidently with Austria now, as they were with her in the war with Hungary in 1848, or in the struggle with Italy in 1854. He considers the integrity of the Austrian Empire as a guarantee of the peace of Europe. The desire of Italy to secure Venetia he speaks of as an ambition to obtain the provinces of another country against the stipulations of treaties. The history of its acquirement by Austria, the feelings of the Venetians themselves, are never for a moment considered. The Quadrilateral is necessary to the Austrian Empire as a strategic point of defence to Vienna; Venetia is half their seaboard, therefore no power could rightly urge their giving up this profitable plunder. Mr. KINGLAKE even goes so far as to say that such fortresses (as the Quadrilateral) are the best guarantees, not only for the peace of Italy and Germany, but for that of all Europe! When one remembers what Austria has always been, and is still in the history of Europe; that she is above all the defender and representative of absolutism, that the most bigoted "Ultramontanism," the divine right of Kings, and the madness of Liberalism are especially the faith of Vienna.

When we recall the story of Austrian oppression of Venetia and Lombardy, and what a bulwark for priestcraft and reaction and imperialism those famous fortresses have been, so that with them frowning over Italy, no idea of liberty, or political reform or religious progress had any fair chance, we may well be surprised at any Englishman, with even the faintest belief in popular principles, venturing to advocate the cause of this Empire in the British Parliament, and to urge her possession of the Quadrilateral as a pledge of European peace.

And for such reasons! Between the Italian plain and Vienna are the grand chain of the Alps, with precipitous passes, where a few brave defenders could repel thousands of invaders. Behind these mountains, encircling as it were their capital, is a mighty Empire, which has now 800,000 men under arms, and could almost overwhelm Italy with armies; yet Venetia must be put under the heel of foreigners, her means drained, her young men forced into a distant army, all her national aspirations be suppressed, because Vienna needs a bastion on the plains of the Po and the Adige to defend her from invasion. As though Italy did not need a defence as much as, even more than Germany; as though the fortified square was not far more a threat and terror to the Kingdom of VICTOR EMMANUEL than the Julian Alps ever could be to the Empire of the Kaiser, and the future of the Kingdom of Italy with all its liberal ideas and reforms, and humanity, were not worthy of at least as much sympathy from intelligent men as the future of a reactionary and priest-ridden Government like that of the Hapsburgs. "The Quadrilateral a pledge of peace to Europe!" To us in America, to all liberal observers, it seems a continual gage of war. The foundations of those fortresses were laid in blood; they have been won by wars and held by oppression; they are the very strongholds of tyranny; no Italian who had a spark of manhood could look at them without hate and defiance. They are a standing menace to free government in Italy. They drain the means of the people with all the expenses and none of the fruits of war. Their possession by Austria threatens continually both Italian independence and nationality. Italy could not be expected to endure them longer. And yet a prominent member of the English Parliament has the assurance to call them pledges of peace. But all impartial observers see that the only peace they will ever preserve while in the hands of Austria will be "a solitude."

Mr. KINGLAKE's view is essentially what MATTHEW ARNOLD calls the shop-keeper's view, or English *bourgeoisie* aspect, of foreign questions. It is the ordinary English mode of regarding "the squabbles of foreigners." Not an emotion of enthusiasm crosses the British commercial mind, as it sees a whole people throw in its means and its youth into what it considers a great cause; not a feeling of sympathy with heroism, or of indignation at oppression, or of hope for a nation just struggling to be, and casting its all into a contest with great odds. All these sentiments are so much moonshine to the shop-keepers' public, and the shop-keepers' Parliamentary orators. The only thing they see in it all is the disturbance of trade, the immense destruction of property, and the general excitement and disorder such foolish outbreaks occasion. They sympathize with what they consider the aristocratic and the conservative side. And, as usual with a *bourgeoisie* diplomacy, they throw in the weight of their sympathy (light as it may be) on the wrong side for the interests of order. Just as in our struggle, Mr. KINGLAKE's constituents and party sympathized with the South, or the aristocratical side, and so did what they could to lengthen the war, thus now the feeling of conservative England (if it have any influence) will tend to promote war by making Austria more obstinate in holding Venetia. The thought, it may be hoped, will gradually dawn on the English shop-keeping mind, that even *ideas* are a practical reality, and do influence people sometimes against their immediate interests, and ought so to influence. One thing is certain, that a people which habitually looks at these great questions from such a point of view, will finally lose, not merely the capacity of sympathy with heroism, and the influence which such an emotion exercises on others, but, finally, the very quality itself.

Power of a Court over the Executive.

A question of great importance and interest was recently decided before the Circuit Court in the District of Columbia, one whose result will be felt very far beyond the particular case in which it arose. The case was a suit for libel. It appeared that the plaintiff, Mr. MELSAUN, had dealings with the Government in 1864 in furnishing supplies to the Quartermaster's Department. The defendant, Mr. CLEPHANE, as the plaintiff charged, wrote a libelous letter to the War Department impugning his loyalty, whereupon the Quartermaster's Department was ordered to cease to deal with him, which was done, and he brought this suit to recover damages.

On the trial of the cause a subpœna was issued to Secretary STANTON directing him to appear and to bring with him the original letter from the files of the Department. This the Secretary, on the advice of the Attorney-General, declined to do, and thereupon the plaintiff applied to the Court to compel the production of the paper.

This application brought up the question viz.: Whether a Court has the power to compel the executive officers of the Government to produce before it papers in possession of the Government because they may have a bearing upon the results of a litigation between private parties. Judge OLIN, before whom the cause was being tried, after taking time to consider the question, held that the Court had not the power; that it was manifest that the question whether it was proper for matter within the private knowledge of the Executive to be made known, must be one for the discretion either of the Executive or the Court, and therefore it must clearly be within the discretion of the Executive alone, or else the Judicial Department of the Government would have supreme control over the Executive Department instead of being of coordinate authority with it.

The Judge's decision is sound and well reasoned. There must be in the nature of things many matters communicated to the Executive which ought not to be made public. How many communications of the same kind as this one in question must have been made! This one appears to have been false and libelous as the jury rendered a verdict against Mr. CLEPHANE for $3,000 damages. But in all the mixed-up state of affairs throughout the Border States during the past years there must have been many cases where true information as to the loyalty or disloyalty of this man or that must have been of vital importance to the Government, and yet could only have been given at the risk not of libel suits only but often of life. And if it had been understood that any such information when given was within the power of any Court, there would have been many a suit brought for the sole purpose in reality of discovering what had been written or said by patriots, and revenging it upon them.

It is true that we are in a measure freed from such difficulties now, but we are not yet entirely freed, and moreover if this principle were established by the Courts as the plaintiff claimed it to be before Judge OLIN, it would not be such correspondence alone which would be thus brought out. The Government could be compelled just as well to produce its own correspondence with its own agents, if that was in any way connected with any possible litigation. Foreign Governments would like very well to have seen a principle established which would give them the power, by getting up a litigation, to search the diplomatic correspondence of the Government. And yet it is difficult to see why they could not do it, if the rule had been held differently from the conclusion to which Judge OLIN came.

It is very well, especially now, when the tendency is abroad, to confound the distinctions between the different departments of the Government and to bring all the powers of all into one, to have, in one instance at least, those distinctions clearly marked out and faithfully preserved. It is sometimes said that Judges are the only kings in this land. If the contrary rule on this question had been established, this jesting word might well be said in earnest.

The China Mail Steamship Line.

Since the organization of the Government Congress has enacted no measure fraught with greater or more beneficent results to all the material interests of this country than the law of last session granting a postal subsidy of $500,000 a year to aid in the establishment of a monthly line of first-class American built ocean steamships, of not less than three thousand tons Custom-house register, between San Francisco and China, touching at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and a port in Japan. The mail contract for this service was awarded by the Postmaster-General, last Fall, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of this City, who were the only bidders, and who agreed to build ships of *four thousand* tons register, being a thousand tons larger than required by law, and to perform the service for the prescribed compensation.

Several of the Boston journals have recently published articles—obviously inspired by a common interest and purpose—wherein an application presented to Congress by the Pacific Mail Company for release from the incidental stoppage at Honolulu, is made the occasion for a rather vehement opposition. We have taken the pains to refer to a report on this subject presented in the Senate on the 12th inst., by Senator CONNESS, of California, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and to a long and able report from Postmaster-General DENNISON, which accompanies that of the Committee.

After reciting the fact that the distance directly across the Pacific Ocean, from San Francisco to Kanagawa, in Japan, is 4,761 miles, the return route by the "great circle" between the same points 4,551 miles, and the distance *viâ* Honolulu 5,598 miles—being 747 miles further than the first named, and 957 miles longer than the second—the Committee add:

> "The stoppage at the Sandwich Islands therefore involves a loss of nearly four days on the voyage from California to Japan and China, and nearly six days on the return trip, making a total loss for the round voyage of ten days.
>
> The time thus lost will be gained by British and French lines subsidized by their respective Governments, and supported by foreign capitalists and merchants *hostile* to American interests, in the competition for the carriage of passengers, merchandise and earliest mails, and the *control of the great China trade*, that will instantly follow the completion of the Pacific Railroad.
>
> It will *at once* give the same rival and hostile interests the important and growing trade of Japan, the control of which naturally belongs to California."

And further on:

> "The great object which Congress had in view in authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between California and Japan and China was the development and diversion to the shores of this country of the commerce of the East, now almost wholly controlled by foreign capital. Among the results reasonably expected in time to follow this change in the course of a trade which all European nations have successively sought to grasp, was the transfer from Europe to America of the centre of the exchanges of the world, now paying tribute to London and Paris. At the time of the passage of the bill, it was believed that to these main advantages might incidentally, and without sacrificing them, be added those of regular steam communication with the Sandwich Islands; but further information, developed by the thorough investigations since instituted to ascertain the best routes across the Pacific for steamships—a subject upon which but little was then known—has shown that communication with the Sandwich Islands *cannot be maintained by a steam-line plying between California and Japan and China, without defeating the paramount objects for which the line was authorized.*"

"Believing that" no incidental advantage, however great, should be permitted to stand in the way of those objects, the Committee recommended the passage of the measure. The views of the Postmaster-General, stated with great clearness and cogency, are to the same purport. The routes laid down, and the calculations as to distance and time, are emphatically confirmed by Rear-Admiral DAVIS, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the highest scientific authority on nautical affairs in this country. The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, representing the interests of trade upon the Pacific Coast, and particularly those of commerce with the Sandwich Islands, not purely private in their character, has recently urged this measure upon Congress in strong terms.

Our Boston neighbors, without denying facts so obviously impregnable, maintain, in effect, the contrary doctrine that no main object, however great, must be permitted to stand in the way of an incidental advantage in which *they* are interested. We hardly add to the absurdity of this position by explaining that merely the *first* practical effect of it would be to take from the American line *viâ* San Francisco, and give to the British and French lines *viâ* Suez the carriage of from 18,000 to 27,000 bales of silk, annually, from Japan to Europe, valued at from $11,000,000 to $16,000,000, or from *six* to *nine* times the value of the entire exports from the Sandwich Islands. Notwithstanding the diminished production caused by internal commotion in the "Flowery Kingdom," nearly $40,000,000 worth of silk was exported last year from Japan and China to Europe, whence we import annually *manufactured* silk goods to the value of $30,000,000, a very large proportion of which will undoubtedly be produced in the United States as soon as the China steam line shall enable our manufacturers to offset the cheap labor of England and France by the difference in time and freights. As the direct importation in the raw state of the large quantities of Eastern silks that now reach us indirectly through foreign hands, will moreover open a market for the export of our domestic fabrics in return, those interested in the growth and prosperity of American manufactures, no less than the mercantile community, have a right to demand that no minor and selfish ends be permitted to impair or defeat results of such vast importance.

In view of the immense risks taken by the contractors in constructing a fleet of ships of so great a size, costing fully a million of dollars each, for an enterprise of uncertain issue, and in consideration of a subsidy proportionately smaller than any yet granted by our Government and absolutely less per mile than that of the Collins line or any of the principal British lines, the public here hardly feels the anxiety manifested by some of our neighbors to deprive the contractors of a portion of their compensation for the China service in order to give it to other parties, desirous of establishing a line of small steamers between San Francisco and Honolulu. If a subsidy of $60,000 or $75,000 will, as is asserted, secure the establishment of such a branch line, Congress will unquestionably consider the end sufficiently important to justify the expense. Our neighbors are certainly mistaken in asserting that this sum, or any other, was added to the amount originally fixed for the China service in consideration of the stoppage at the Islands, for we observe that the Postmaster-General distinctly says that "no allusion was even made to the Sandwich Islands in his recommendation.

The importance to the national interests of requiring the China steamships to pursue the direct and most speedy routes between the two continents being indisputable, and only denied by those whose private views lie in a different direction, we should not think of expecting the steamship company first to abandon the lucrative trade of the Sandwich Islands, for the promotion of the national interest, and then to relinquish a part of the compensation agreed upon for its service; for, should such a reduction be unwisely insisted on, we might naturally expect to find the contractors, after the example of the Government itself, adhering to the precise language of the original contract, and running to the Islands notwithstanding the obvious interest of the public to the contrary. Certainly no one could blame them for doing so. Before long Congress would see ample reason to lament the short-sighted folly of their exaction, and would in two or three years, be demanding of the contractors this very concession. What guarantee have we that the Mail Company would then be willing to change its route and give up the trade with Honolulu developed by it? Or that the inauguration of a *direct* line across the Pacific, subsidized by the British Government, would not render too late any attempt to seize the trade of China and Japan, now ripe for our hands?

It is said that by avoiding the Sandwich Islands, the steamships will save three or four days' coal on each trip. Merely remarking that this, if true, admits the main point at issue, it strikes us rather forcibly that if the trade of Honolulu is not worth three or four days' coal to the Company, it is not worth much to anybody; certainly not worth what our Boston neighbors claim for it, and we freely admit. It is, however, a fact well known to all who have any acquaintance with steam machinery of any kind, especially in the case of steamship and locomotive engines, that the consumption of fuel at a high rate of speed is vastly greater in proportion than at a low rate; a steamer run at twelve miles an hour burning *two and a half times* the coal consumed by the steamship at nine miles an hour.

The Chamber of Commerce of our port certainly should not, without a protest, allow results in which the trade and manufactures of the country have so deep a stake, to be thrown away in deference to the clamor of minor interests.

KOSSUTH TO THE HUNGARIANS.—We are informed by the latest news from Europe that "KOSSUTH has issued an address to the Hungarians, dated at Turin, recommending them to wait for the course of events, and remain as they are, or enroll themselves in the Hungarian Legion, and if matters progress in such a manner as to offer a field for action due notice will be given." Before this positive announcement we were told of a current rumor that KOSSUTH was in full correspondence with the Italian Government to raise anew the revolutionary flag in Hungary, as a powerful diversion against Austria. And we know that in 1859, during the then existing war, the great Hungarian agitator was in league with Italy and France for the same purpose. We have already, some days ago, addressed ourselves to the question whether Hungary would be liberated by the Italian war. The opinion then expressed we still adhere to. As we said, we believe that the Radical Revolutionary Party, with KOSSUTH for its head, has become the Constitutional Liberal party, with FRANCIS DEAK for its leader. KOSSUTH is a powerful name in Hungary, but it is a name of the past, revered and adored, if you will, but revered and adored as Catholics pay homage to a canonized saint. The Russians have a proverb which they make use of when they suffer injustice and see no means of redress, that God is in Heaven and the Czar far away. KOSSUTH's proclamation, whatever it may be, will probably elicit from the Hungarians an analogous response. The times have greatly changed since the forced flight of KOSSUTH into Turkey. Had he appeared personally in Hungary within the first five years of his exile, it would have taken the whole power of Austria and her allies to break the power of his influence. Now seventeen years have gone by—a time during which the Hungarians, contrary to the Bourbons, have learned a good deal, and have forgotten more. But there is one thing which the Hungarians well understand, and will never forget—that after a general European war, the final settlement is made by the great Powers to suit themselves, and that, though they might now contribute to the overthrow of Austria, it would eventually be only for the benefit of some other Power that might prove a worse taskmaster to them.

POLITICAL NEWS.—Items of political news are not without interest to most readers of American newspapers, but as a general rule they prefer to have them correct. Otherwise, there is little satisfaction derived from reading them—a fact apparently not always borne in mind by the compilers of the column headed "Political" in the *Tribune*. Thus, in Tuesday's paper he states that Hon. JOHN A. PETERS, of Maine, has been renominated for Congress in the Bangor district; whereas, Mr. PETERS has never before been nominated, and now succeeds Hon. JOHN H. RICE, a hard-working and faithful member of the present Congress, whose past services even the friends of Mr. PETERS will not wish to be forgotten before his successor is elected. Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, who is popularly supposed to be the Union candidate for Governor of Maine, is transported bodily across the continent, and is announced in the same issue of the *Tribune* as the Union candidate for that position in Oregon. A Brooklyn paper, also, on Saturday evening stated that at the recent Union Convention in Bangor "about one-thirteenth of the male population of the State were present." Maine sent over thirty full regiments to the war, and the enrolled militia numbered over ninety thousand men in 1863. As the Convention was composed of less than eleven hundred delegates, it would appear that there has been a startling exodus from that State recently, or that figures will occasionally tell untruths. Maine is pretty far down East, but we doubt if her people are desirous that one of her most honored sons should be wrested away from her, another's services forgotten, and the very existence of so large a proportion of her male population ignored.

THE RAILWAY SWINDLE AT ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The Mayor receives ample and merited commendation on all hands for his prompt stoppage of the railway swindle, by which one of the finest streets on

the island was to be cut up for the benefit of a railway corporation. It seems that the most attractive portions of the City are selected for the operations of the despoilers. One day the Goths of the City Council are ready to lay waste the whole of Fifth-avenue, or get some substantial reasons from the owners of property in that neighborhood for sparing it. Another day a railroad company bids high for a monopoly of a splendid thoroughfare, and with indecent haste the whole thing is voted away, so far as the votes of the Common Council can effect an alienation of the property. And thus it goes on from day to day. These brigands must have their ransom-price in full; otherwise, away goes your right, title and interest in whatever real estate you may have supposed yourself to be the lawful possessor. Let the Mayor be encouraged by the support and confidence of all good citizens. And in view of the attempted gas-contract swindle, let Mr. HOFFMAN not hesitate to put his foot down finally and firmly. Something may be done to moderate the rapacity of the spoilsmen. And all honest taxpayers look to the Mayor to do his duty.

The Jersey Marshes—Reclamation of Waste Lands.

The passage of an act by the New-Jersey Legislature empowering the "Tide-water Company" to drain the Newark salt-marshes will, we presume, be followed by a decided effort to reclaim a tract of land which may be made of very great value. The subject is of importance from more than one point of view. The value of these marshes depends so far upon the annual crop of salt hay which they produce, and the farmers who benefit by this crop are not over anxious for a change. The capacity of the land for growing a very large amount of agricultural produce, if drained is, however, unquestioned, and in all respects such draining is desirable. Draining operations have invariably been highly profitable. In Europe, where there are many instances of waste land being made available, large profits have been the certain result. In many parts of Germany thousands upon thousands of acres formerly esteemed valueless are now the most valuable. The same is true of Great Britain and Ireland. A notable instance in England of what may be done by drainage occurred so long ago as the fifteenth century. There were over 400,000 acres of fens bordering on the river Ouse and its tributaries, and this region, receiving the waters of nine counties, had small facilities for conveying these waters into the sea. In 1436 the possibility of reclaiming this tract was conceived, but there was no successful attempt until 1634, when the Earl of Bedford renewed them. In 1650, or thereabout, the Earl's son completed the work commenced by his father, and from that time to the present the land has been kept free from water, and its agricultural wealth is extremely great. In this case there were far greater difficulties than would have to be encountered by the Tide-water Company, and the pecuniary results would be very great, indeed, few people have an adequate conception of how great.

There have been efforts heretofore to drain the Newark marshes, but they have been so feeble and inefficient that disappointment and doubt of the possibility of success have been the only result. We trust that a new era will soon be inaugurated under the direction of the new company. The soil is naturally of an extremely light and spongy character, and swelled by moisture to its utmost capacity. When this moisture is drained off the soil will be subjected to a considerable settlement, and become compact so as to be suitable for cultivation. Of course there will be a loss of bulk, and this loss will reach, as estimated, about 25 per cent.

The method of attempted drainage hitherto has consisted in making ditches and throwing up this spongy soil in embankments, with a view of shutting out the tidal flow of the ocean. The utter futility of such a proceeding must be apparent. There may for a short time be some benefit gained, but only for a short time. Suppose that the old system of embankments and ditches, with pumps and floodgates, be adopted, it would be found that the settlement of the land within them being to the extent say of one foot, the water would inevitably gain upon the land so that the level of water and land would be the same. In this case the condition of the soil would be worse than at present, for the embankment and ditch would not keep the water from oozing in, while the ebb and flow of the tide would be so arrested that a stagnant marsh would be seen where now the soft grass is able to exist; and these consequences are peculiarly certain to follow where the ebb and flow are of salt water.

There may have been isolated cases where partial successes have resulted from the system we describe, but they have been where fresh water, and not salt water, was the enemy to be excluded. Where salt water exists it can only be kept back by an impervious wall of masonry. This must be constructed of sufficient depth for the salt water to be kept down about four feet below its natural level, so that vegetation, which in the soil in question takes deep and vigorous root, may not absorb it. There may be a superstructure of earth for excluding extraordinarily high tides, but where the flow is permanent, nothing short of a permanent structure will answer the purpose.

There need be no want of confidence in the value of the land, which is of fine soil, created by the vegetable decomposition of ages, and charged with animalculæ and shell deposits, to an extent that has rendered it equal to guano in its richness as a manure. The expense of the method of reclamation, which we are sure is the right one, is greater than that of the temporary expedients hitherto in vogue. But the final result will be of the utmost value. The various developments of agriculture will be such that the original outlay will be forgotten, and a region unsurpassed for its fertility will become one of the chief sources of food supply for the immense population of Manhattan Island and the Jersey shore.

HOTTER.

And More of It—And so Forth.

We regret to say that our polyglottic chowder yesterday, concerning the weather, had no more effect than the tossing of a snowball into Vesuvius—it was mighty dangerous for the snowball, but Vesuvius didn't see it. For what says the song?—[Wegg, *loquitur.*]

All in a hot an copper sky, Mr. Reader,
The bloody sun at noon, sir,
Right up there above the top of the mast did remain
No bigger than the moon, sir, if as big.

To be cereous, for verily we are waxing toward dissolution, we must report the heat of yesterday as fully equal to the experimental Tophet of Monday. The day was beautiful to look at—from an ice-house, and now and then there was a feeble attempt by Mother Earth at respiration, but the asthmatic old lady could not draw a respectable breath, and it was not until long after the going down of the sun that we had the least whiff of relief. "There be souls that must be saved, and there be souls that must not be saved," says Cassio; but if that inebriated gallant had spoken yesterday, he would have omitted the first portion of his sentence—the chances of salvation were too small for reference. A hot day tries mortal temper. Some there be who revel in such a supermundane hell, and because they possess the qualities of the salamander, they scoff derisively at the wilting and melting crowd who squash sloppily along the shady sides of the streets. These salamanders laugh as you mop your flowing forehead and call for soda plain, while they cool off on Rye Straight in horribly large doses. An unseasonable man is a standing nuisance. We have seen them, and speak practically. They flourish chiefly in Winter when you find them lead-colored with cold and almost in the act of congelation, but still loudly persisting that they never knew what it was to be cold; that only for the dreaded tongue of Mrs. Grundy, they would dress February in the gauze linen of August, and wallow naked in December snow, just for the fun of it. So yesterday, there were some hardened sinners, universalistically skeptical upon the orthodox arrangements for the Future, fellows who are too thin in the thews or too penurious too sweat, who brazenly insisted that the day was cool. Where those notorious fibbers expect to go is none of our business, but we can easily guess. It is quite possible that the reader may infer, from the above lines, that it was hot yesterday, and we take our Alfred David that such was the fact. The clerk of the weather was all out, in nankeen small clothes and Catawba cobblers; and he "kept it up" from sun to sun, never relaxing in the remotest degree the fervid heat with which he welcomed us on Monday. The mercury is now dallying in the neighborhood of eighty-eight, but a cool western breeze is passing over us, and we are comparatively comfortable. But yesterday is not to be forgotten—it was the hottest day of the season, and as such may it stand isolated and severely reprehended by all who read this nonsense.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In spite of the warm weather a very fair audience assembled to bid farewell to the English Opera Troupe last evening, in Brooklyn. "A night in Rome" was given with much success. The elegant figure of CAMPBELL and the graceful dancing of Mlle. KINGER, contributing much to the success of this charming opera. The "Doctor of Alcantara" was also produced, but our readers are too familiar with its beauties to need any comment from us. Suffice it to say that it was never better rendered, and the Brooklynites say good-bye to fair HARRISON and her charming companions, with sincere regret.

The performances of this troupe will be continued in this City for the present.

THE PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—Mr. FRANK DWIGHT DENNEY, an aspiring tragedian, has been employed by Mrs. CONWAY, and is now in the full tide of successful experiment at the Park Theatre. Mr. DENNEY has commenced at an unfortunate season, and his first performance was given under such manifest disadvantage that, in justice to him, we defer criticism. He plays every night this week.

MISSOURI.

Highway Robbery—Arrival of the Common Council of Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 26.

A man named CLARK, while going from St. Joseph to Rockport, Atchison County, was robbed of $30,000 on Saturday.

A portion of the Common Council of Cincinnati and a large number of excursionists arrived here this afternoon.

Illness of Senator Lane of Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 26.

Senator LANE, of Kansas, is quite ill at the Lindell hotel in this city. He is threatened with paralysis. His physician does not think it will be possible for him to take his seat in the Senate again this session, and advises him to go to Bedford Springs as soon as he can travel.

The Test Oath—The Case of Gen. Blair vs. The Judge of Election.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 26.

The case of Gen. BLAIR *vs.* The Judge of Election, for refusing to receive his vote without first taking the oath prescribed, was decided against Gen. BLAIR in the General Term of the Circuit Court yesterday. This is the first decision involving the validity of a voter's oath in this State.

Railroad Communication Between St. Louis and Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 26.

Trains are now running through to Leavenworth, Kansas, from this City *via* the Missouri and Pacific Railroad.

TENNESSEE.

Accident on the Mississippi Railroad—More Encouraging Reports of the Crops—Criminal Affairs at Nashville.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 26.

A freight train on the Mississippi Central Road ran through a trestle three miles north of Granada yesterday evening.

A negro brakeman was killed, and WM. SUTTON and son, of Granada, and two others, were severely injured. The tender and two cars were demolished.

It is reported that the crops in Arkansas and Mississippi are more encouraging.

Thermometer to-day, 92°.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, June 26.

In the Criminal Court GREEN and LYMAN were convicted of the murder of BYRON, the toll-keeper, who was shot last December.

Fifty hogsheads of tobacco were received to-day from the upper Cumberland.

LOUISIANA.

Confederate Debts Accepted as Valid—Action of the Union Bank of Tennessee—The Jackson Railroad Suit.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 26.

The validity of the Confederate obligations is acknowledged by the Union Bank of Tennessee, and accepted by the entire mercantile community. Confederate debts are paid in currency.

The Jackson Railroad suit has been postponed, with view to a compromise. The successful working of the road and its ability to pay is acknowledged.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 700 bales; low middling 35c.@36c.; receipts to-day, 71 bales. Receipts four days 1,960 against 2,296 bales; exports 5,356 bales; stock 113,000 bales. Bank sterling 167. New-York exchange ¼ discount.

KENTUCKY.

Gen. Hobson Nominated for Clerk of Court of Appeals.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 26.

The Union candidates for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Messrs. BALLING and SEATON, have withdrawn. Gen. HOBSON, the captor of Morgan, and President of the Soldier's late Convention, has been nominated.

TEXAS.

Throckmorton Elected Governor.

GALVESTON, Monday, June 25.

The election in this State passed off quietly. THROCKMORTON, the Conservative candidate for Governor, has a large majority in this city and will probably get nine-tenths of the vote of the State.

CONNECTICUT.

The Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, June 26.

The Connecticut State Senate ratified the constitutional amendment at midnight last night. The House will concur.

MAINE.

The Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, June 26.

In reply to a circular letter from Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, Gov. CONY, of Maine, has manifested his willingness to convene an extra session of the Legislature for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, if a sufficient number of States concur in such action to accomplish the same.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 26.

The First District Union Convention, at Saco to-day, nominated Hon. JOHN LYNCH as Representative to Congress. The resolutions were the same as at the State Convention.

The German Saengerfest.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, June 26.

There is a large attendance at the German Saengerfest here. Secretaries from Boston, Worcester, New-York, Philadelphia, Newark and other places have arrived. They were welcomed by salvos of artillery. The Eighth Infantry acted as an escort to the Secretaries who came in the New-York steamer. They were welcomed by Gov. BURNSIDE and acting Mayor JONES. Many buildings are decorated with flags and escutcheons and German mottoes. A beautiful arch, covered with evergreens, and bearing words of welcome, spans Westminster-street. Concerts take place this evening and to-morrow. On Thursday the Singers visit Rocky Point and have a grand clam-bake.

Large Fire at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, June 26.

The greater and most valuable portion of the Schenectady Locomotive Works was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Several new engines, together with several near completion, and all the machinery is in ruins. The loss is estimated at $300,000, which is insured for $75,000. By this disaster five hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Buffalo and State Line Railroad.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 26.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, held this morning, the following Directors were elected: Dean Richmond, Charles H. Lee, Henry L. Lansing, James C. Harrison, Joseph Field, Edwin Smith, Wm. Williams, Geo. W. Patterson, John H. Chedell, Wm. S. Brown, John M. Hutchinson and Charles M. Reed.

The Directors elected the following officers:
President—Dean Richmond.
Vice-President—Charles H. Lee.
Secretary and Treasurer—Henry L. Lansing.
General Superintendent—J. Lewis Grant.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 25.

The schooner *Clara T. Holmes*, Capt. HADDOCK, from Cayenne and Pernambuco, struck on a shoal north of Maranham, in the latter part of April, and came off leaking badly, and while running for the land filled and sunk, and became a total loss. Crew saved.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 26.

Head Centre P. O. DAY's auction-store, with its contents, was considerably damaged by fire last night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The weather to-day is very warm.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

The following is the list of officers and platform of principles of the UNION NATIONAL CLUB of Washington, D. C.:

From the National Republican, June 26.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

President.

Hon. ALEX. W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin.

Vice Presidents.

Hon. D. S. NORTON, of Minnesota.
Hon. W. F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, of New-York.
Hon. CHARLES E. PHELPS, of Maryland.
Hon. THADDEUS WELLES, of Connecticut.
Hon. A. J. KUYKENDALL, of Illinois.
Hon. CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Kentucky.
JAMES B. SMITH, of Wisconsin.
Gen. JAMES B. STEADMAN, of Ohio.
CHARLES B. WILKINSON, of Missouri.
Col. E. S. ALLEN, Washington, District of Columbia.

Secretary.

SAMUEL B. LAUFFER, of Pennsylvania.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. B. FERGUSON, of Tennessee.

Treasurer.

C. E. RITTENHOUSE, (President National Bank of Commerce, and of the firm of RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & Co.)

Executive Committee.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin.
Hon. EDGAR COWAN, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois.
Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.
Hon. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Dakota.
Mr. CHARLES KNAPP, of District of Columbia.
Mr. SAMUEL FOWLER, of District of Columbia.

Honest conviction is my courage; the Constitution is my guide; and in the people is my faith.—ANDREW JOHNSON.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

Resolved, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union, or to govern it as a Territory.

Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of President JOHNSON is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

Resolved, That we indorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

Resolved, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President LINCOLN in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

Resolved, "That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever," that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

Resolved, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Resolved, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

Resolved, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President JOHNSON as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected; with the declared policy of the late President LINCOLN, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

Resolved, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

POLITICAL.

CHARLES P. SMITH, Chairman of the State Union Executive Committee of New-Jersey, writes to the Newark *Journal*:

"Permit me to express the opinion, however, that, to insure success, thorough organization is necessary. Patriotism, zeal and intelligence failed in the Presidential election of 1864, while these requisites, united with thorough organization, triumphed in 1865. On the former occasion there was an equal amount of public speaking, and a far greater number and variety of documents and papers circulated, but the persistent efforts to secure organization met with an indifferent response. Last year the State was carefully and systematically organized for victory; Committees were appointed, on consultation, in every ward and township; poll-books and minute instructions carefully prepared and furnished, and frequent reports required. All this involved an immense amount of unappreciated labor, in which it is rare to find men who will faithfully engage. The effect was, however, not only to secure every possible vote, but preserved unusual quiet and fairness at the polls. I scarcely need refer to the importance of the ensuing election. There is an absolute necessity that the Union men of New-Jersey perform their part in maintaining the present majority in Congress. Besides there will be at least one United States Senator to be chosen next Winter, and it may prove of vital importance that New-Jersey shall be prepared to cast her vote for the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution as proposed by Congress. Let us, then, in view of this, not only procure and circulate every document that can tend to enlighten the voters of the State, but carefully, systematically, and, if you will, laboriously, renew our organization in every ward and township. Our friends, everywhere, may rely upon my cordial coöperation in the good work.

"Horace," the Harrisburgh correspondent of the Franklin *Repository*, says that the Executives of New-Jersey, Ohio and New-York do not favor extra sessions of the Legislature to ratify the constitutional amendments. They think that the amendments cannot be adopted finally before January in any event, and that extra sessions would not therefore facilitate the great end desired. Gov. COX, however, will abide the decision of the Union Convention soon to be held in Ohio, and it is not improbable that extra sessions will yet be held in most of the States.

JACK ROGERS, the member of Congress from the Fourth District of New-Jersey, is at present rusticating at his home in Newton, laying plans and improvising combinations by which to prevent the nomination of Mr. JOHN G. TRUSDELL for Congress and secure his own return to that body. It is said that both these gentlemen will be thrown overboard, in spite of the fact that the Democratic Party in the House will thereby be deprived of its "leader."

The Sussex *Herald*, published at Newton, and the leading organ of the Democrats in the northern portion of the State for many years, has been purchased by WILLIAM BELL, Esq., of Branchville, in that county. Mr. BELL, in a contest for the Democratic nomination for Senator three years ago, was beaten by the present incumbent, Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN.

The Case of J. Nelson Luckey.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In reply to a complaint published by a Mr. J. NELSON LUCKEY, in your Sunday's issue, to the effect that no correction had been made in the Washington dispatches to the Associated Press, of an erroneous statement in regard to himself, the Washington agent of the Associated Press desires simply to say that he has never made any statement whatever in regard to Mr. LUCKEY, and he can recognize no obligation resting upon him, either in justice or courtesy, to correct the statements or errors of other persons.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Commencement Exercises—A Brilliant Assemblage—Compositions, Music, &c.

The Chapel of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, was crowded to overflowing, last evening, by a brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen, who assembled to witness the twenty-first commencement exercises of the Institute. A very large portion of the audience was of the gentler sex, who manifested a deep interest in the exercises of the evening. The graduating class, comprising thirty-five radiant young ladies, occupied the seats nearest the platform, their bright faces and brilliant toilets forming a beautiful picture, which all present gazed upon with admiration. The following was the order of exercises:

Anthem, "Father Divine, before Thy View." Prayer by Rev. Dr. STORRS. Chant, "Gloria in Excelsis." Report on Compositions. Poem, "Outward Bound," Miss ELIZABETH T. KETCHAM; Essay, "Independent Thinkers," Miss HARRIET P. PACKER; Essay, "Scott and Dickens," Miss MARGARET S. BIXBY; Chorus, "Mighty Jehovah;" Essay, "Institutes and Institutions," Miss CORNELIA A. ROGERS; Essay, "The Work of Woman," Miss HERMINA A. MEYNEN; Poem, "Rest at Last," Miss ELIZABETH J. CZARNOMSKA; Canon, "Thou my Heart art not Forsaken;" Essay, "Forest Land," Miss EMILY G. BRIDGHAM; Poem, "The Story of the Doves," Miss M. AUGUSTA TEALL; Essay, "The Carpet of Solomon," Miss SARAH NICOLL; Evening Hymn, "Here as the Night is Falling;" Paradoxes, Miss LAMIZA A. CARTWRIGHT; Essay, "Growth of Mind," Miss MARY G. BATTIN. Presentation of Diplomas by the President, Mr. E. E. LOWE, and President's Address. Parting Hymn. Benediction.

Owing to the almost suffocating heat of the room, the exercises were considerably abridged, several of the essays being omitted. The most noticeable of those read were "Outward Bound," by Miss KETCHAM, read by Miss HAMILTON in a forcible and earnest manner. The poem was addressed to the graduating class, picturing the members thereof in the act of leaving a safe and comfortable haven for an "Outward Bound" voyage upon unknown and troubled waters. The poem was excellent in its conception, and finish, and was read in a highly satisfactory manner. "The Story of the Doves" was capitally read by Miss NICOLL, who did full justice to the elegant poetic fancies of the young authoress. We should be glad to print this poem, as also the first one, did our space permit. "Growth of Mind" was a most excellent essay, read by Miss ANNA BAYLIS with excellent effect, her enunciation being clear and distinct, and her manners free from the conventional school-girl forms. This young lady, and many others, contributed compositions, which were honorably mentioned by the Committee, but which are omitted from the programme for the reason that a single evening would not afford time for the reading of one-tenth part of them.

The President's address to the graduating class was listened to with the attention it so well deserved. In concluding, he said:

"The value of your attainments here in the graces of a generous culture will never be fully appreciated till you come to bestow on others what you have so richly received. Hereafter you may look back with regret upon time and opportunity wasted; it will be wiser to give heed to present duty, and looking onward and upward, to keep your eyes intently fixed on 'the prize of your high calling of God in Christ Jesus.' As the wheels of Time roll on with accelerated speed, and the lesser objects of life are lost to sight in view of the distant and majestic, so may the perishing things of this world, relax their hold on your hearts, as you contemplate in the light of the Christian faith, the vast and sublime reality of eternity."

The presentation of diplomas followed, the young ladies receiving with evident satisfaction the precious documents for which they had been striving so long and so faithfully.

The exercises were exceedingly interesting throughout, and afforded the greatest satisfaction to all who witnessed them. The following are the names of the graduating class, together with their places of residence:

Misses Anna Baylis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lucy F. Berry, Rockland, Maine; Mary G. Battin, Bergen, N. J.; Ann E. Beers, Margaret S. Bixby, Emily G. Bridgham, Harriet C. Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lamiza A. Cartwright, Nashville, Tenn.; Julia C. Cornwell, Newburgh, N. Y.; Catharine J. Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emma J. Cuthbert, Whitestone, L. I.; Elizabeth J. Czarnomska, Hudson City, N. J.; Rebecca E. Dunn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emma McG. Ely, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emma Estes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary C. Harris, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elizabeth T. Head, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Phebe A. Hopkins, Ravenswood, L. I.; Eliza N. Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Anna H. Hogarth, Detroit, Mich.; Mary L. Keetels, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elizabeth T. Ketcham, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary E. Leverich, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hermina A. Meynen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sarah Nicoll, Huntington, L. I.; Clarice Oakley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary E. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.; Leonora F. Pilisbury, Rockland, Me.; Cornelia G. Rogers, Scarborough, N. Y.; Eliza H. S. Shelton, Jamaica, L. I.; Hannah Smith, New-York City; M. Augusta Teall, Naomi M. Todd, Mary M. Tilney, Lizzie V. Wood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

There have been during the past term upwards of seven hundred pupils in all classes attending the Institute, representing all the Northern and several of the Southern States. Before the war this institution was a favorite one with the South, and with returning peace throughout the land there is every indication that it will be again restored to favor at the South, and that the daughters of our lately rebellious neighbors will once more assemble in large numbers at this Institute where so many of their Northern sisters are to be found.

Eulogy on the Late Dr. Nott, of Union College.

The eulogy upon the late President of Union College is to be delivered at Schenectady by ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, of this City. The services will take place on Tuesday, July 24, the day before commencement, and will be attended by the Alumni of the college.

The following correspondence has taken place:

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1866.

Hon. A. W. Bradford:

DEAR SIR: On the day of the funeral of the late Dr. NOTT there was a meeting of the graduates in the chapel of the college, and it was resolved that at the ensuing commencement a eulogy should be pronounced. The Committee have selected you to perform that labor of love. As a distinguished alumnus of Union, a pupil friend and admirer of her great President, we cannot but hope that, notwithstanding the pressure of professional toil, you can find time to pay this just tribute of affection to him to whom you and we are so much indebted for instruction and wise counsel when we were college boys in the years now long gone by.

We are, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL,
HORATIO G. WARNER,
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.

REPLY.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of April 25, and but for pressing engagements would have answered it earlier. I feel grateful for the honor of being chosen to pronounce the eulogy of the great and good man who so long presided over the education of our State, and God willing, shall endeavor to do my duty on an occasion so interesting and solemn.

Very truly yours.
A. W. BRADFORD.

To Messrs. W. W. CAMPBELL, H. G. WARNER, R. M. BLATCHFORD, Committee, &c.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF FIRE ALARM.—The still alarm of fire last night at 9:30 o'clock, in Jersey City, was caused by an exhibition of Dr. HASKEW's new patent light in front of the Police-station in Jersey City. The city was so brilliantly illuminated that No. 7 Engine Company, located near the Erie Railroad, over a mile distant, were attracted by it and had a run.

"Struck Ile,"

THE GREAT FIRE AT OIL CITY.
FIVE OF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES SEVERELY TESTED.
THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!

NUMBER 1.—*Oil City Bank.*

OIL CITY, Pa., June 22, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York: GENTS: The building in which the Oil City Bank had their office was entirely consumed in the destructive fire of May 26, which destroyed so many buildings. The bank was using one of your largest size Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, with an inside Bankers' Burglar Proof Chest. The books, papers and money which it contained were well preserved; every pen-mark is as bright as before the fire. This was a severe test of the fire-proof qualities of your safe, the fire being one of the hottest ever known in this region. Your safe has proved what you represented it to be, perfectly fire-proof.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. CANDY, Cashier.

NUMBER 2.—*United Petroleum Farms Association.*

OIL CITY, Penn., June 22, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTS: The great fire of May 26 completely destroyed our office. Our books, papers and money were locked up in one of your Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, with one of your Burglar-proof Chests across the bottom. They were all preserved in good condition. This safe was subjected to a tremendous test, as its exterior plainly shows, the iron being badly warped, the brass knobs and ornamental plates entirely melted off. A safe which will stand the test of such a fire as this one was can be truly recommended as perfectly proof against fire.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW CONE,
Gen'l. Supt. U. P. F. Association.

No. 3.—*Bishop & Dawson.*

OIL CITY, Penn., June 22, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTS: Our store was totally destroyed in the large fire of May 26. The Herring's Patent Champion Safe manufactured by you, which we had in use, preserved its contents in excellent condition.

Respectfully yours,
BISHOP & DAWSON.

No. 4.—*Reynolds, Brodhead & Co.*

OIL CITY, June 21, 1866.

Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTS: We were among the sufferers by the extensive conflagration which took place here May 26. The fire was the largest which ever occurred here, destroying half the business portion of the town.

The Patent Champion Safe of your manufacture saved the books, papers and money which it contained, in excellent condition; every word and line are perfectly legible.

We can recommend your Safes to business men.

Respectfully yours,
REYNOLDS, BRODHEAD & CO.

No. 5.—*John H. Gotshall.*

OIL CITY, Pa., June 21, 1866.

Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTS.: The most destructive fire which ever occurred in this borough took place on the morning of May 26, which swept away a large portion of the business stores. I lost a large amount of property; however, I was the fortunate owner of one of your celebrated Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, which contained my books and papers, with other valuables, which were saved in excellent order; it also contained a gold watch, with a hair chain, which came out, to my surprise, without a mark of fire.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. GOTSHALL.

PUBLIC OPINION—*Letter from Jesse Johnson.*

PITHOLE, June 5, 1866.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

There were a number of Safes in the late fire at Oil City, five of which are of your make. Yours are all fit for use, with the exception of the melting of the knobs on the doors, while some of the others are rendered worthless by the fire.

Your safes are admitted by all who have seen them to be the best Fire-Proof Safe in use.

Yours truly,
JESSE JOHNSON.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

HERRING'S IMPROVED DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES—for silver plate, valuable papers, jewelry, &c., &c. Warranted not to mold or corrode.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFE, with Franklinite or Pat. Crystalized Iron—the most perfect protection against a Burglar's drill now made. Manufactured and sold only by

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia,
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.

(*Advertisement.*)

"Half an Eye."

The Lewiston *Democrat* says: "We should suppose that any one, having HALF AN EYE, could learn to sew with it in five or six hours. The machine itself—WILLCOX & GIBBS—is certainly a model of beauty and simplicity."—[*Advertisement.*]

The Patent Rubber Neck Tie, for sale by TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Summer Hats of every kind at greatly reduced prices. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

A Seasonable Family Remedy.—Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to the season, are cured at once by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste is readily taken by children. Whilst it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly, when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Sold by all druggists.

A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity and cures dysentery and diarrhœa, gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

The Grand Surrender.—Repudiating all their former prejudices in favor of European perfumes, the ladies of America now admit that PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," like the land where it originated, has no equal under the sun.—*Danville North Star.*

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor has well earned its great reputation for healing the worst cases of burns, piles, salt rheum and old sores; it also cures corns, bunions, bruises, sprains and rheumatism, 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

None but a Mother Knows with what solicitude, with what deep anxiety, a mother regards the health of her babe. To such we would say that in all cases of teething, summer complaints, looseness of the bowels, &c., that they will find MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP the only preparation which will give certain and speedy relief. No mother should be without a bottle. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

This Article is Advertised in the NEW-YORK HERALD.—LEVETT'S SWIETENIA, for cleansing and preserving the teeth; giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once, you will use no other. Depot, No. 32 Platt-st.

Genin's Summer Signals.—The Summer is upon us, and GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, signalizes its advent by introducing an infinite variety of Straw Hats of every class and kind for gentlemen, ladies, Misses, boys and infants. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 7 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures, without pain or inconvenience; worst cases solicited. Call and see.
HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof SAFES. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph Which protects invisibly and without damage each window and door, is in operation at the office, No. 254 Broadway.
E. HOLMES.

South American Hammocks, without which a country house is wanting in one of the greatest promoters of ease and enjoyment. For sale, wholesale and retail, at HUNT & DUSENBURY'S, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & CO.'S, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Dr. Hulse's Protector from Cholera.

Approved by the physicians of the Board of Health of the City of New-York. (See proceedings June 19, NEW-YORK TIMES.)

Numerous testimonials are (unsolicited by us) flowing in of cases of bowel complaints and cholera morbus cured by wearing the Pad.

All large establishments should supply their hands with the Pad, and act on the principle of the well-known proverb, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Any person with reasonable care and wearing the Pad can feel secure.

For sale at retail by all druggists.

At wholesale by
HALL & RUCKEL.
V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors,
No. 73 Pearl-st.,
New-York.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Again Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve has proved itself to be the greatest Horse Ointment in the world. It has cured cases of Quittor, Spavin and Founder, where the horses were considered useless. For Scratches, Swellings, Cuts and Galls, it is invaluable. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

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We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms.
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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

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Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

DEVINS.—On Monday, June 25, at No. 27 Suffolk-st., Mrs. WM. H. DEVINS, of a son.

MARRIED.

EVANS—COB.—At Burlington, Vt., on Wednesday, June 20, by Right Rev. John H. Hopkins, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, D. WEBSTER EVANS to LILLIE E., daughter of the late Morton Cob, Esq., of Burlington.

LOVERIDGE—BARTLETT.—In Milford, N. H., on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. William B. Eaton, assisted by Rev. F. D. Ayer, HENRY LOVERIDGE, of New-York City, to MARIETTA C. BARTLETT, of Milford, N. H.

PERKINS—PATTON.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. William Patton, D. D., LOFTUS PERKINS, of London, Eng., to EMILY PATTON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

PYE—DICKSON.—On Monday, June 25, by Rev. P. Stryker, D. D., ISAAC E. PYE, of Rockland County, to SARAH A., second daughter of John Dickson, Esq., of this City.

MENENDEZ—DE FIGANIERE.—On Monday, June 25, at the Church of the Holy Cross, by Rev. J. Nilan, Mr. JOSE MENENDEZ Y JUNGUERD to Miss LOUISA ROSA, daughter of Louis F. De Figaniere, of this City. No cards.

ROGERS—PURDY.—On Tuesday, June 26, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, EDWIN H. ROGERS, of Brooklyn, to RACHEL, daughter of Israel C. Purdy, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Monday, June 25, Mrs. SARAH CAMPBELL, relict of the late Thomas B. Campbell, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Wm. B. Spelman, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Dow, No. 155 East 35th-st., on this day, Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CARPENTER.—On Saturday, June 23, PHILEMON H. CARPENTER, of New-Rochelle, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, 27th, at 10½ o'clock.

DAWSON.—On Sunday morning, June 24, B. F. DAWSON, in his 58th year.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 12 M.

FISHER.—On Monday, June 25, MARY COTTRILL, daughter of Sarah E. and the late Joseph W. Fisher.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of York and Warren sts., Jersey City.

LECOUR.—On Monday evening, June 25, CHARLES W. LECOUR, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 East 18th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, of convulsions, on Tuesday, June 26, JENNIE FRANCES LEWIS, only child of Edward and Loretta Lewis, aged 1 year, 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 186 Delancey-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

How noiseless falls the foot of time,
That only treads on flowers.

MATARAN.—On Tuesday, June 26, MATHILDA ANTOINETTE, daughter of Henry and Elvina Mataran, aged 22 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 230 West 22d-st.

MACFARLAN.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, June 26, after a short illness, Rev. THOMAS MACFARLAN, Chaplain of the Colored Home, New-York, in the 74th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and brethren in the local ministry, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Chapel of the Colored Home, foot of 65th-st., East River, New-York, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment on Friday morning, by steamboat *Armenia.*

MCFARLAND.—On Tuesday, June 26, AGNES LINDSAY, daughter of Alexander McFarland.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

O'REILLY.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 25, THOMAS C. O'REILLY, aged 41 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock. Cars leave Hudson River Depot at 12 o'clock, foot of 30th-st.

SECOR.—On Tuesday morning, June 26, after a long and painful illness, MARY JANE, wife of Theodore Secor, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary A. Shortland, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of her father-in-law, Henry Secor, and her brothers, Thos. S. and Stephen F. Shortland, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 301 Degraw-st., third door east of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

SWAN.—Suddenly, at Mount Vernon, on Tuesday morning, June 26, Mr. HOWARD SWAN.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

TITUS.—On Second Day, Sixth month, 25th, SARAH U. TITUS, widow of the late Richard Titus, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 119 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Fourth Day, at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

THOMSON.—On Monday, June 25, JOHN MARSHALL, son of J. Raymond and Isabella Thomson, aged 2 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 70 East 22d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VAN BOKKELEN.—On Monday, June 25, at Cornwall Landing, N. Y., FLORENCE J., daughter of the late George A. Van Bokkelen.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. J. Miller, No. 127 East 19th-st., on Thursday, 28th, at 4 P. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department of the death, on the 24th of November, 1865, on board the English ship *Glenforth*, of JOSEPH CUFFY, a native of Long Island, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVELING SUITS
of all wool cassimere for
18 DOLLARS,
suitable for the SEA SIDE or the MOUNTAINS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, cor. Grand-st.,
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ALPACA COATS, $5.
RAILROAD DUSTERS, $3.
AT
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No. 503 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Block.

ALL-WOOL ENGLISH SACKS,
$10, $12 AND $14, AT
BROWNELL'S,
No. 503 BROADWAY.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.
Coral, Carbuncle, Garnet, Amethyst, Enamel, Silver, &c. Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to One Hundred Dollars a set. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES,
for timing horses or engineering purposes. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
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FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS!
Guard, Vest, Chatelaines and Leontines. Twenty five, Thirty, Forty, Fifty, to Three Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
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DIAMOND RINGS
of all descriptions, Thirty, Forty and Fifty to Five Hundred Dollars each, for sale by
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BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

UNITED STATES EMIGRANT OFFICE, No. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge that sundry persons are very inquisitive as to my affairs, especially in a pecuniary point of view, I take great pleasure in informing them that if the reason of these inquiries is for the purpose of ascertaining and paying my debts, that if they will apply to me in person, I will furnish them with a schedule of my indebtedness, and allow them to liquidate the same upon the sole condition that they will give me good and sufficient security that no money used for this purpose has been improperly taken from either emigrant traveler, or emigrant substitute or the army.
G. W. DALEY,
Residence, Edgewater, Richmond County, N. Y.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Buy your SEWING-MACHINE where you can exchange it if not suited.
All of the BEST FOR SALE at the
New-York Sewing-Machine Emporium.
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY.

AT A MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, held on TUESDAY, June 26, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The sudden death of our esteemed friend WM. P. POWERS, makes it especially becoming in his associates in the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to give expression to the sorrow which this sad event has occasioned; it is therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Wm. P. Powers we are called to mourn the loss of one who was preëminent alike for the honesty of his intentions, the purity of his character, and the generosity of his heart; that we cherish and honor his memory as a faithful public officer, an upright citizen, and a firm and steadfast friend.

Resolved, That we tender to the wife and children who have been so unexpectedly deprived of the presence and protection of a beloved husband and father our sympathy in this hour of their bereavement.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and that the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Daily Tribune*, DAILY TIMES, *Daily Herald*, and New-York *Dispatch*, and that a copy of the same be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.
DAVID W. ALLEN, Chairman.
ALLEN COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE shipbuilders, master shipwrights and joiners, held this day, the following was unanimously adopted: The mechanics heretofore engaged as shipwrights, caulkers and ship-joiners, having acknowledged the recent strike on their part as having failed of its object; it is therefore

Resolved, That the members of this body, on and after this date, be at liberty to employ in their respective branches of business any person who shall furnish satisfactory evidence to them (the employers) that they are not members of an organization having for one of its objects, either the alteration of the standard day's labor, (which we now distinctly understand to consist of 10 hours on new work and 9 hours on old work,) or the interference with, or dictation in any manner whatever, as to the proper course to be pursued by us (the employers) in the prosecution of our business.

SEWING MACHINES EXCHANGED, FOR sale and to rent. Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange, without extra charge, if not satisfied. SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut to order, boiled and repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR THIS WEEK:
READY WEDNESDAY MORNING.
CONTENTS:
THE POET; a Poem. By W. L. SHOEMAKER.
OVER SEA; or, On and Across the Atlantic. By HENRY MORFORD.
PENCILLINGS FROM CLOVERNOOK; Salamagundi. By DAISY HOWARD.
POETS TAKE NATURALLY TO LAWYERS. (Leading article.)
By N. P. WILLIS.
THE RATIONALE OF IDIOM. Review of Dean Alvord's Book, "A Plea for the Queen's English."
ENTRE NOUS. Being Personal News and Items of Interest about N. P. WILLIS, GEO. P. MORRIS and MORRIS PHILLIPS.
CORRESPONDENCE. Letter from Paris.
FINE ART NOTES.
PERSONAL. Telling, in brief, what the Notabilities at home and abroad are doing.
JUSTICE TO CLERKS.
FOREIGN GOSSIP. Giving the *cream* of French, English and other foreign journals, all the "tit bits" of news and gossip in court and other circles.
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC CRITICISM. By H. A. DELILLE.
HUMAN CHARACTER. Review of and Extracts from Prof. Wells' book on "New Physiognomy and Signs of Character."
LATEST LITERATURE. Careful and Impartial Notices of Recent Publications.
BRIEF EDITORIALS, POETRY, with other instructive and entertaining reading matter, assist in making the issue of the *Home Journal* for this week, (dated June 23,) a spicy and brilliant number.
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Proprietors *Home Journal*, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

THIS DAY, IN CROWN 8VO., PRICE $2,
THE RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS OF AMERICA,
Ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865.
By SIR S. MORTON PETO, Bart.,
Member of the British House of Commons.
New-York: ALEXANDER STRAHAN & CO.,
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OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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CONFIDENTIAL.—INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—400 PAGES—100 illustrations. $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Invalids at a distance may consult by letter.

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS,
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Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.

All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

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BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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HOLDERS OF
6's of '81, 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds
Should avail themselves of the present
HIGH PRICE OF GOLD
By selling the Coupons due
July, September and November.
We buy them or cash them in Gold at best rates,
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
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Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address
THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
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SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
$100,000 BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD STOCK.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, 1,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, $100 EACH. This Company paid a dividend in February last of 5 per cent., and has just declared another of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of six months, payable on the 1st of August next. The business of the road is constantly increasing, and the stock offers unusual inducements for investment. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further information apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
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COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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BANKERS,
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Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

NOTICE.
The July coupons of the 8 per cent. Freeport Railroad bonds of California will be paid in gold on and after the 1st proximo, less Government tax, by
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 5 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.
NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The notice of meeting called for June 28, "to take into consideration the propriety of raising means for the purpose of casing wells on the Company's property," is hereby withdrawn for the following reason: Since issuing said notice the Trustees have had several wells cased, as an experiment, with highly satisfactory results, increasing the production from 10 barrels (per day) to 100 barrels (per day) each. The Trustees propose to continue casing additional wells, and feel confident the yield of oil can be largely increased, thereby obviating the necessity of borrowing money, and enabling the Company to resume the payment of dividends at an early day.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
P. G. EBENING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 8 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn.
D. MACFERRON,
Treasurer of Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July, inclusive. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y, F. L. & T. Co. Transfer Agents.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, (Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, Third Floor.) NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will remain closed until the 1st July next.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due July 1 proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1864, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—THE annual interest on the scrip issued by this company will be due and payable at their transfer office, No. 61 Maiden Lane, New-York, on and after July 2, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.
B. S. GIBLIN, Treasurer.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE NEW bonds of the State for sale low or exchanged for old bonds with coupons attached. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	108¾	109½	June, 7-30	102¾	102⅞
Coupon, '81	110½	110⅝	July, 7-30	102⅝	102⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102⅞	103½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	113
5-20 Coupon, '62	103½	103⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	102¾	103	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	112
5-20 Coupon, '65	102⅜	102⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	111
10-40 Registered	96½	96¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109½	109¾
10-40 Coupon	96½	96¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107¾	108¼
Curr'cy Certifics.	100½	100⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106⅞
Gold	155½	155⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅞	106¼
August, 7-30	102⅝	102⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅜	105⅞

LIPPMANN & ELLERY.
BANKERS, NO. 29 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange,
DEALERS IN

EXPRESS
AND
TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

All the various issues bought and sold, and cash advances made.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

THE CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 156 Broadway.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1850.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866	296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID	NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFING'M TOWNSEND,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD,	WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT,	HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL,	JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH,	THOMAS H. FAILE,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

CHAS. GRAHAM,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC. BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

ROMAN LOAN.
AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLIONS DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.
Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.
The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, (gold,) each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.
From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.
It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.
No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.
Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:
Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ——, New-Orleans.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.
Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.
ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.
One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent,
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1866.
THE STATE OF TENNESSEE HAVING placed itself in a condition hereafter to meet the accruing interest on its public debt, the interest maturing on the 1st day of July, 1866, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic of the City of New-York.
W. BOSSON,
Commissioner for the State of Tennessee.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—The interest due July 1 on Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company's mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation on and after July 2, at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons of the bonds of the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, due July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the National Broadway Bank in the City of New-York, on and after July 1, 1866.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS!—The interest due July 1, 1866, upon the City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Compromise Bonds, will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after MONDAY, July 2, at the Central National Bank, New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMbus and Indianapolis, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due 1st of July next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 17, 1866, OF the CITY OF CHICAGO MUNICIPAL AND WATER BONDS, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 2, 1866.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, June 26, 1866.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.
The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, in anticipation, at the same time.
Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh at the Treasurer in that city.
The transfer-books will close June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.
By order of the Board, T. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 19th day of June, 1866, it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 3d day of July next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 22d inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 22d inst. until the 3d of July next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.
37TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo. Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, prox. The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 to July 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d of July next.
Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 2d proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, June 15, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.
The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 30, 1866.
The transfer-books will close on MONDAY, June 25, and remain closed until July 2, 1866.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on the 2d July next, free of Government tax.
Transfer books will be closed from this date to July 3.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 2 next.
By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.
Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9.
By order of the Board.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after July 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., to reopen on the 2d July next. By order of the Board.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, E. D., June 22, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after July 2. Transfer books will be closed until that day.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 2.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. in cash on the stock of the Company, and also 5 per cent. in stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th July, at the Company's office, Columbus, Ohio.
The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., and reopen on the 10th July, 1866.
JUNE 21, 1866. G. MOODIE, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.
1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
(Free from Government tax.)
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
Interest on all new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, GEORGE S. PHILLIPS and ANDRES W. KETCHAM, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH DES ROCHERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. [United States Internal Revenue 50 cent stamp, canceled.] *To the Defendant:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest on the same from the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action. Dated NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on June 4, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title first, part second, of the Revised Statutes. JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first, published May 9, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 23d day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.
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MEETINGS.

"AROUSE! TO THE RESCUE! LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS."—The citizens of New-York and the property-owners of the XIIth Ward are respectfully invited to attend a MASS MEETING, to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Adriatic Hotel, corner 125th-st. and 8th-av., to protest against the infamous scheme of granting to the Harlem Railroad Company the right to lay a double track, (as passed by the Common Council on the 14th inst.,) for the purpose of running locomotives with freight, cattle and hog trains through 125th-st., St. Nicholas-av. and Manhattan-st., crossing all the grand boulevards. It is desirable that all attend, without further notice. Good speakers will address the meeting.
DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, JAMES DAVIS, WM. H. HAMILTON, WM. H. RAYNOR, CHRISTIAN BRAND, Committee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 180 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture en suite.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES and IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEEN'S CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, worth $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORADO and CRAPE CLOTH, two yards wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS, at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
will offer this week the following
BARGAINS,
PURCHASED CHIEFLY AT AUCTION, VERY MUCH UNDER THE ACTUAL COST AND REAL VALUE OF THE GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS, rich lustre, only $1 25 and $1 50.
HEAVY GRO GRAIN SILKS, only $1 62½, $1 75, $2, to $2 50.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, only $1, $1 12½, $1 25 to $1 50.
FANCY CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, only $1, $1 12½, $1 25 to $1 75.
PLAIN SILKS, NEW COLORS, at $1 25, $1 37½ to $1 50.
RICH TAFFETAS SILKS, NEW COLORS, $1 75, $2, $2 25 to $2 50.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS.
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, as low as $8 75, worth $15.
FRENCH LACE POINTS, new styles, as low as $5 50, worth $10.
REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS, at $9, worth $16.
VERY RICH LLAMA AND PUSHER SHAWLS, from $12 to $20.
Ladies will find it to their interest to examine these goods.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.
NEAT CHECKED MOHAIRS, only 20c. per yard.
SATIN-FACED MOZAMBIQUES, only 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents per yard.
WHITE AND BUFF GROUND POPLINS, double fold, only 35 and 37½ cents per yard.
SILK-STRIPE JASPE VALENCIAS, only 50c., cost over 70c. to import.
SILK-STRIPED AND PLAID SUMMER TISSUES, at 35c. to 50c.
ELEGANT FOULARD POPLINS, very choice, at 50c. and 60c.
BLACK GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES, at 55c., worth 85c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in great variety of styles.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS, in great variety of styles.
We call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. We believe no other retail house in the City has a larger variety and as cheap goods as we have just at present.
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS in all the choicest styles, at 30c., 35c. to 50c.
REAL FRENCH PRINTS, at 30c., worth 50c.
4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS, at 25c., worth 35c.

LINENS! LINENS! LINENS!
REAL RUSSIA CRASHES, at 12½c., 14c. and 15c. per yard.
SCOTCH HUCKABUCK, at 20c., 22c., 25c. and 30c.
HUCK TOWELS, at $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $3 per dozen.
HALF BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, at 75c., 80c., 85c. and 90c. per yard.
SATIN DAMASK TABLE LINENS, at $1 25, worth $1 75.
DAMASK AND SPOT NAPKINS, at $2 50 to $4 50 per dozen.
LINEN HDKFS., ladies', at $1 50 to $2 per dozen.
HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., ladies', at $3 to $4 50 per dozen.
W. K. PEYTON
Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

A GREAT RUSH!!!
FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
THE LARGEST
AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
SUMMER BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS.
ALSO
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
BARS, LACE NETTINGS,
TARLATANS, &C.
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, JACQUARDS.
TAYLOR McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

MILLIKEN & CO.
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article. Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 667. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, (NEW STORE.)
Elegant styles, 25 per cent. less than former prices, for the balance of the month.
Mrs. GAYNOR, No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

FANS. FANS. FANS.
A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.
N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREkeepers—Our new wholesale rooms will be ready for business to-day. We cut lengths cheaper than downtown jobbers sell pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership existing under the firm name of JOHN DEGRAW & RIKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented at their office, Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment without delay at the same place.
JOHN DEGRAW,
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.
The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the same place.
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the style and firm of SEYMOUR & LACY, expires July 1, by limitation. The business will be continued by JOHN LACY, at No. 63 Reade-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN (young man preferred) with $1,000 and good recommendations, to fill the vacancy of a partner in a broker's office; half-interest. Address, for one week, BROKER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—A PARTNER WANTED IN A large flour and feed store on west side of the City; no agents need apply. Address B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A FACTORY FOR Champagne and Sparkling Catawba, the oldest, best known and appointed. Easy terms. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 3,762 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT, EFficient, first-class servants—one as good, thorough cook and laundress, or cook and assist in the washing; thoroughly capable in either capacity; the other as waitress or first-class chambermaid; understands all her duties in the dining-room thoroughly; have excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall; country no objection.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; understands hair-dressing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman, with excellent City reference; understands her business in all its branches—pastry, soup, jelly, and game; is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 East 29th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A very efficient, neat girl, who is very fond and attentive to children; will be found an excellent nurse, and highly recommended; would like to go with a lady in the country; is also a first-class chambermaid; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a large number of recommended excellent cooks, cooks, wash and ironers, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls for private families, hotels and boarding-houses.

WANTED—A STEADY SITUATION IN A REspectable family as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable person; prefers it to the highest wages; would go a short distance in the country. Call to-day at No. 112 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; can cut and fit children's clothes; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family, or to take charge of a house in the absence of a family; understands all kinds of baking. Call, for two days, at present employer's, No. 6 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; understands country and city work; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 27 5th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as seamstress; would see to children or help with chamberwork, or go by the week to private families. Can be seen at No. 151 East 25th-st.; has the best of City reference; can work on W. & W. sewing machine.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman; any place in the country or City as first-class cook; understands meats, game, pastry, &c.; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman; she is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up on the bottle if required; best of City reference can be given. Call, for 2 days, at 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the best of City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 164 West 20th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Presbyterian woman as nurse to a baby or an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; has good references. Apply at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear room, No. 19. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress, and would assist with children; best of references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 329 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as children's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country; best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Welsh young woman, with good references, as nurse and plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as laundress or chambermaid; has no objections to go in the country for the Summer months; good City reference. Call at No. 222 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WASHING—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman would like families' or gentlemen's washing, at her own house, either by the day, month or week; best of City reference; terms very reasonable. Call for one week at No. 168 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as laundress, or to do general housework, where she can have a child three years old with her; best of City reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; or as regular laundress; wages $12. Call at, or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; has good City reference. She can be seen at her last place, No. 6 West 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone; has good references from last City employer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a competent French girl, who understands her duties perfectly; has the highest City references. Call at No. 26 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT HAND TO GO out by the day to do washing and ironing, or will take it home; the best of reference required. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 38th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st.

A GERMAN FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, will go out by the day. Address A. M., Station D.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to take in the washing of two or three persons to her own house. Will be at No. 145 12th-st. to-day.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDerable business experience, a situation with some firm or mercantile house, either domestic or foreign; would go West, South or abroad, where he could promote the interests of the house; has been in business on own account a number of years, and is active and energetic, and considered as possessed of very fair abilities and talents. Address W. H. J., Box No. 3,198 Post-office, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH waiter men, who thoroughly understand their duties in first-class hotels or private families; have served in such, and have the highest testimonials as to character, sobriety and qualifications; either can act in the capacity of valets, butlers or waiters, as required. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is a first-class groom and driver; is willing to make himself useful any way; is quick; would make a deposit for his honesty; is willing to go one week on trial; the best of reference from his last employer; wages moderate. Address, for two days, F. S., No. 421 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom in a private family; City or country; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference from his last employer. Call at McNicol's stable, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable young man; understands his business in every respect; has the best reference for strict honesty and sobriety. Address M. D. Y., West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house by a single man; no objection to the country; City reference. Address, for two days, J. M., No. 114 6th-av., or Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS grape-grower, as the advertiser was awarded the premium by the American Institute; best of reference. Address Gardener, care of J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener; has first-class references; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address ISAAC M., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN married man, as coachman and gardener, or farm hand, or superintendent; his wife to cook, wash and iron; both have good references. Call at or address MICHAEL, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; his wife is a very good dressmaker; good recommendations from his last place. Inquire at No. 39 Allen-st., second floor, SMITH.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man; would make himself useful around a gentleman's place; can give the best of references. Address F. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business, and can show the best of references. Address R. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, INdustrious young man as porter, or to make himself generally useful; best of references given. Address C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, a Protestant, as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A SOBER AND INdustrious man as night watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as light porter; good reference. Address A. B., No. 45 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, steady man, as coachman or groom; best of references given. Address L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD SOBER, industrious man, as coachman and groom. Address M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, English, to take charge of a horse, cow, and gardening. Address J. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

THOSE WISHING A MAN OF CHARACTER, reliable, of strict integrity, of pleasing address, of experience, middle-aged, references unquestionable, can address, with nature of duties required; this is bona fide; the like desired. Address N. P. M., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

ALL FARMERS AND OTHERS IN WANT of competent help for the busy season or steady work, can be immediately suited at reduced wages with experienced hands, laborers and green men, at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AS JANITOR—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a respectable man and his wife, (English,) without incumbrance; or would take charge of a small hotel out of town; good references. Address C. HUNTER, Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS.—A young man, familiar with the Custom-house business, desires a situation in a broker's office; first-class references. Address R. H. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY 15 YEARS OLD, A SITUation as office boy; good reference given. Address A. W. T., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.
5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address E. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.
$100 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.
Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A YOUTH IN a dry goods store who writes a quick and beautiful hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, in hand-writing, Box No. 296 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, AN ENGlish woman as nurse for three little girls, the youngest 3 years old; must be a woman of firm principles and accustomed to the management of a nursery; references required. Address Box No. 4,308 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT 30 YEARS of age to go to a Southern city, fully competent to teach the French and German languages, and to take charge of two young boys. Apply to WM H. HAYES, No. 38 Church-st., up stairs, from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK; ALSO A chambermaid and waitress; both to do the washing and ironing; a short distance in the country; only permanent, good and neat girls, understanding their business, need apply, at No. 116 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN, and who will make himself generally useful, on a private place in Connecticut; best City references required. Apply, between 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 32 South-st., second floor, rear office.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE COMPANY, two clerks; must write well, be active and willing to work. Address Box No. 3,382 Post-office, with full name, age, residence and references. Salary not to exceed $400 per annum each.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN a woolen importing house; one who speaks and writes German preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 4,161 City Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A CLOTH HOUSE, one who is acquainted with the New-York City and Brooklyn trade. Address A. B C., Box 182 *Times* Office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS CAN find immediate employment by calling on Mrs. HIGGINS, No. 96 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. 3 cooks and laundresses wanted for a hotel in the country. Orders left at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9, New-York, attended to.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST $25 sewing-machines in the market; a liberal commission given; machines warranted as represented. For terms address SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

AGENTS FOR LIFE INSURANCE wanted in every part of the country, by a Company offering unusual advantages to agents and insurers. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,769 New-York Post-office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF VESSELS.
The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1865, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 5, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 13, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is further adjourned until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 27, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.
635,000 POUNDS
of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga.,
WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.
Sale commencing at 10 A. M.
The iron is as follows:
150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.
130,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.
13,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.
91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.
54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.
18,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.
8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.
The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.
The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF MACHINERY, &C.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July next, the following articles, viz.:
Twenty-one rollers of rolling mill.
Seven nail machines.
One guide-mill, (complete,) 38 rollers.
Two bundles saws for slotting screws.
Two machines for slotting screws.
Seven machines for cutting threads.
Four oil retainers.
Two oil press rollers.
Eight pieces iron shafting.
Six sets couplings for shafting.
Lot of taps and dies for gas fitting.
One box lacings, (leather.)
Three boxes belting.
One gun-screw machine.
One piece leather belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece leather belting, 8 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece leather belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls gum packing.
Six bars octagon steel, (cast.)
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Terms: Cash in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.
By order of Navy Department.
JOS. SMITH,
Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
JUNE 27, 1866.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their THIRTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,
FROM 30,000 TO 35,000 TONS
of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July next.
The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES AT AUCTION, in front of salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.
Regular horse sale days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE offer unsurpassed advantages in location, experience and business capacity to parties wishing to buy or desirous to sell horses, carriages or anything pertaining to the horse business.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 133 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment of household furniture, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, in hair-cloth; rosewood chamber suites, black walnut do., rosewood piano, rosewood Alexandre organ, rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre-tables, rosewood marble-top etagere, mirror door; rosewood sofas, arm and easy chairs, rosewood lounges, mahogany glass door bookcases, gilt frame French plate pier mirror, cornices and base; lace window curtains, white linen window shades; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; hall and floor oil-cloths, S. P. stair-rods, black walnut extension dining-table, oak cane-seat dining chairs, crockery and glassware, alabaster clock and figures, curled hair and spring mattresses, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, Chinese cabinet, engravings, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.—50 UNION mowing machines, 100 Clements horse hay forks, 25 revolving hay rakes, &c., will be sold at auction FRIDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms of R. T. Hasell & Co., No. 39 Courtlandt-st., to close the balance of stock of Haines & Pell; all mowers warranted. Sale positive and without reserve.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 6 East River:
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
2,416 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,510 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Simeto*, from Palermo.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 38 Washington-st., near Beach.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,298	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,510	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
THE QUEEN....................SATURDAY, June 30
PENNSYLVANIA...............SATURDAY, July 7
VIRGINIA.......................SATURDAY, July 14
SCOTLAND......................SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK.......................SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CABIN PASSENGERS BY THE NATIONAL Steam Navigation Company's Steamship THE QUEEN, are requested to be on board, at Pier No. 47 N. R., by 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, June 30.
Cabin passage $100. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO....................WEDNESDAY....June 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY.......June 30
CITY OF BOSTON.............SATURDAY.......July 7
CITY OF LONDON.............SATURDAY.......July 14
ETNA.............................SATURDAY.......July 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........................$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London..........34
First Cabin to Paris......105 | Steerage to Paris.............40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 30, at 9 o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..............................19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage................................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage................................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
PALMYRA..........................WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA..............................WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI.............................WEDNESDAY, July 11.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP TARIFA WILL DISCHARGE, under general order, at Cunard wharf, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 28th inst. Bills of lading for French goods per *Tarifa* have by mistake been signed for Palmyra. Consignees will please send them for alteration to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.
CALEDONIA.........................SATURDAY, June 30
BRITANNIA..........................SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA............................SATURDAY, July 28
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 27th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.
The JAVA will sail 11th July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.
The new side-wheel ocean steamer,
RAPIDAN,
Capt. W. B. EATON,
Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Freight taken at favorable rates to either place. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.
This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.
This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA,
will follow on SATURDAY, July 7.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE............THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..................Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.............................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
E. B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR WHITE MOUNTAINS AND CANADA,
VIA PORTLAND.
The first-class steamships DIRIGO and FRANCONIA form a Semi-Weekly line between New-York and Portland, leaving Pier No. 38 East River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
The DIRIGO leaves New-York SATURDAYS, and Portland WEDNESDAYS.
The FRANCONIA leaves New-York WEDNESDAYS, and Portland SATURDAYS.
This is one of the most expeditious and agreeable routes from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sound to Portland, and by Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is about six miles from the Glen House.
The steamers on this line are new, and their accommodations for passengers are strictly first-class.
Passage to Portland, including stateroom, $6; meals extra. Tickets procured at office, on Pier No. 38 East River. H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

"PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS"
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
CATHARINE WHITING,
S. F. BAKER, Commander,
Is loading at Pier No. 12 North River. Sails THURSDAY, June 28, positively at 3 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of drayage by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,
The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......................Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..$20
The favorite passenger steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin passage...$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
The new and first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 30.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (*via* stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (*via* stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

TOBACCO CUTTERS, HAND MACHINES, suitable for tobacco dealers and growers; will cut chewing or smoking. Manufactory No. 15 East 27th-st.
J. THOMPSON.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOAN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. MCCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE.
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday,	17, 7	A. M.	Sunday,	17, 11½	A. M.
Monday,	18, 7½	A. M.	Monday,	18, 11½	A. M.
Tuesday,	19, 8	A. M.	Tuesday,	19, 12	M.
Wednesday,	20, 9	A. M.	Wednesday,	20, 12½	P. M.
Thursday,	21, 10	A. M.	Thursday,	21, 1½	P. M.
Friday,	22, 10½	A. M.	Friday,	22, 2	P. M.
Saturday,	23, 2	P. M.	Saturday,	23, 5	P. M.
Sunday,	24, 11	A. M.	Sunday,	24, 4	P. M.
Monday,	25, 2	A. M.	Monday,	25, 6	A. M.
Monday,	25, 3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	26, 6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	26, 3½	P. M.	Wednesday,	27, 6½	A. M.
Wednesday,	27, 3½	P. M.	Thursday,	28, 6½	A. M.
Thursday,	28, 3½	P. M.	Friday,	29, 7	A. M.
Friday,	29, 4	P. M.	Saturday,	30, 7½	A. M.
Saturday,	30, 4½	P. M.			

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.
Sunday, July 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 1, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the N. Y. Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT— From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars. Excursion tickets, $1.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Syracuse......................................$4 05
New-York to Rochester.......................................5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 7 25

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer AUSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CHANGE OF PIER—TROY LINE.—STEAMers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE are leaving pier foot of Harrison-st., North River, instead of Pier No. 40, daily at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. connecting with railroad.

FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE.—FERRY-BOAT "EXCHANGE," of the Wall-st. Ferry; 140 feet long by 30 feet beam and 11 feet hold; inclined engine, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY. —Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMOdious steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACcommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

PERSONAL.

REWARD!
($500) FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
Missing, since last Saturday afternoon, OTTO HILLE, aged 15 years, height about 5 feet 4 inches, has very thick light-brown curly hair, heavy black eyebrows and eyelashes, gray eyes and sallow complexion; had on a black and white mixed suit and brown felt hat, and was last seen at 2 P. M., near the Metropolitan Bank, Broadway. Any information that may lead to his discovery will be thankfully received by his afflicted family, and the above reward paid by applying to N. D. CARLILE & SON, No. 180 Pearl-st., New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. SHAW, formerly of Keating, who lived with the Danish Minister a year ago. Apply to Mrs. SANDERS, No 45 3d-av.

C. L. M. EXPECTS TO BE IN CITY about middle of July. Answer by personal in *Herald* where you will then be, and where meantime he shall write. Very anxious to see you.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STS.—The closing services in this ancient edifice will, by appointment of the Vestry, take place on NEXT SUNDAY, July 1, at 10½ A. M. There will be a sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, who will give a review of the affairs of this parish for the past sixty years. Former members and communicants are cordially invited to commune and worship for the last time within its sacred walls.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LEATHER HOSE.
OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.
Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 10, for supplying this Department with 30,000 feet of leather hose.
The hose to be made in the best manner, from first quality oak-tanned leather and double copper-riveted throughout; to be capable of withstanding a hydraulic pressure of 150 pounds to the inch, and delivered in lengths of 50 feet each, without couplings, at the Repair-yard in this City, during the ensuing six months. Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the quality required. Bidders will state when they can commence, and the time required to complete the delivery. No payments will be made except upon the certificate of the Chief-Engineer that the hose has been carefully inspected and tested, and found in all respects to fully conform to the conditions of the contract.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Hose," and addressed to Phillip W. Engs, Chairman Committee on Apparatus and Hose.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.
Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 13, 1866.
Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.	No. 21. Zinc Paint.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 22. Colored Paints, &c.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 4. Gum Packing, &c.	No. 24. Fire Wood.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 25. Hickory, Ash, Plank, &c.
No. 6. Linseed Oil.	No. 26. White Pine.
No. 7. Lard Oil.	No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry
No. 8. Lumber.	No. 28. Mahogany.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.	No. 29. Lanterns.
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.	No. 31. Dudgeons, Pumps, &c.
No. 12. Engineer's Instruments.	No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.
No. 13. Brick, Sand, &c.	No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, &c.	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.
No. 15. Tubes.	No. 35. Engineer's Stores.
No. 16. Steel.	No. 36. Patented Articles.
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.	
No. 18. Copper.	
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.	
No. 20. White Lead.	

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:
KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 34.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M. of FRIDAY, June 29, 1866, for furnishing fresh Beef in such quantities as may be required from day to day for one year from the 10th of July, 1866, commencing on that day, at David's and Hart Islands, Fort Schuyler and Willet's Point, Sandy Hook, Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton, Lafayette and Wood, and New-York City, and all other places in the vicinities of each place and post as are not otherwise provided for.
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
All bids must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:
"We the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.
(Names of guarantors.) { ——— ———."
Bidders themselves must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety, two being required. *Any informality in the proposal will be the cause of its rejection,* and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.
Payments will be made monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the Government, viz.: currency, checks on certificates of indebtedness or others.
Any other information desired by those proposing to bid will be furnished on application at this office.
FRANCIS E. BERIER, Bt. Major C. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1866, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes, viz:
1,300 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.
Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bid must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 9, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements, in
Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River;
Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery;
Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue;
Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues;
Thirty-first-street, from Fifth and Sixth avenues;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues;
Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway;
Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; and
Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues.
Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 30th instant, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality,* delivered free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, *and subject to the usual inspection thereat,* to wit:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
1 Root's Engine, 15-horse power.
65 Seamless Composition Boiler Tubes, 2 inches inside diameter, 2 feet 10 in. long.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
3,000 pounds White Lead in oil, 2,000 pounds Red Lead dry.
12 dozen Paint Brushes, 13 boxes double thick Glass.
100 gallons Winter-strained Sperm Oil, 5 bbls. Coal Tar.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS,
30 yards of Fearnought.
1 Rotary Punching Machine for punching sheathing copper.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars, for the guidance of bidders, to be had at this office. JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,
OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.
BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A PAIR OF ½ size cameras, made by Fitz, and 1¼ size, by Harrison; all good working instruments; to be sold cheap. Inquire at the Photograph Rooms No. 559 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Third week of
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN IRISH COMEDY.
THIS EVENING, will be presented Boucicault's most successful Irish Drama, in three acts, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRY OWEN,
produced with splendid and appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unequaled distribution of characters:
Mr. DAN BRYANT..........as..........Myles Na Coppaleen
(with the song "Limerick is Beautiful," and the famous "Macgillicuddy's Jig.")
Mr. W. R. Floyd (who has been specially engaged)..........as..........Danny Mann
Mr. Charles Fisher..........as..........Father Tom
Mr. John Nunan..........as..........Mr. Corrigan
Mr. B. T. Ringgold..........as..........Hardress Cregan
Miss Rosa Cooke..........as..........Eily O'Connor
(with the songs "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Pretty Girl milking her Cow.")
Mrs. Maria Wilkins..........as..........Mrs. Cregan
Mrs. John Sefton..........as..........Sheelah Mann
FRIDAY EVENING, June 29,
BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT.
A FINE BILL.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE,
Fulton-st., (opposite the City Hall,) Brooklyn.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....MRS. F. B. CONWAY
Third night of the
YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY,
Who will appear for the second time as the
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, June 26,
when will be played Bulwer's great play in 5 acts, entitled
RICHELIEU.
THURSDAY, fourth night of Mr. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Manager
Senor G. CHIARINI..........Director of Amusements
MATINEES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
FIRST WEEK OF SUMMER SEASON.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
FIRST WEEK OF
SENOR G. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
From Havana, Cuba.
The troupe of this superb Circus is composed of OVER THIRTY MALE and FEMALE PERFORMERS, with the most
MAGNIFICENT STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES AND PONIES in the world,
trained by Senor CHIARINI to execute a variety of novel and attractive feats of a character never before seen in this country.
The entire performances will be pervaded by EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATURES original with this troupe, and beyond the abilities of any other Circus Company to execute.

OPEN DAILY.
LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE,
On Central Park.
PRICES OF ASCENSION,
FROM NOON UNTIL DARK:
GENTLEMEN, $3; LADIES, $2.
FORENOON AND AFTER DARK, TO VIEW
THE CITY BY GASLIGHT,
GENTLEMEN, $2; LADIES, $1.
The grounds, which afford both shade and shelter, can accommodate 10,000 visitors. Admission 25 cents.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.
THE GREAT PURSE OF $2,000.
FOUR SPLENDID TROTTERS TOGETHER.
THURSDAY, JUNE 28, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
The great purse of $2,000, of which $500 is to go to the second horse, and $300 to the third horse, will come off, mile heats, best three in five in harness, on the above day.
Hiram Woodruff's br. g. *Dexter*, by *Hambletonian*.
Jas. L. Eoff's br. s. *Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.*, by *Geo. M. Patchen*.
Owner's blk. g. *General Butler*, by *Smith Burr*.
D. Mace's b. s. *Com. Vanderbilt*, by *Young Columbus*.
A race of extraordinary interest and excitement may be looked for. *Dexter* is reported to be going faster and steadier than ever before. The California stallion is amazingly fast, true and stout. *Butler* has just beaten *Lady Emma* and *Vanderbilt* in a race of six heats, and the *Commodore* himself has gone a winning heat in public, without a skip or touch of the whip, in 2:25.
A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½ A. M., and 1½ and 2½ P. M. The boat leaves James-slip ferry at 2 P. M., and 34th-st. every five minutes.
Police regulations on the course.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING—On WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. Match for $2,000, two miles and repeat, go as you please. H. Woodruff's s. m. *Lady Emma*, D. Pfifer's b. g. *Shark*. Cars leave South Ferry at 10½ A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and from the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every 15 minutes during the day for the Course direct.
WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more case of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings. A lecture on the immediate Cure of Stricture, addressed to his surgical pupils by Dr. Price 10 cents. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $3 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.— Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7½.
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
in the great domestic drama of
CHARLOTTE TEMPLE;
OR, THE FIRST FALSE STEP.
This beautiful drama is founded upon
AN ACTUAL OCCURRENCE,
To be seen at all hours,
THE CAROLINA TWINS,
aged 15 years.
Although inseparably joined their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the
GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER,
300 LIVING AUSTRIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
FIVE DWARFS.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS.
SOUTH AMERICAN IGUANA—TWO NYL-GHAUS,
MEXICAN HORNED-FROGS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES.
BLACK SWANS—INDIAN DRESSES.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTIONS, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress............Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager..................................J. H. Selwyn
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the farewell performances of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear for the last time,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 27,
AS
MISS SATANELLA TINKLE,
in the excellent farce, in two acts, entitled
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN,
supported by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe and the entire company.
The performances will commence with
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 28,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear and also for her farewell nights in the excellent vaudeville of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
and in her celebrated impersonation of
JENNY LIND.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats can now be secured for any evening during the present week.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
SHERIDAN CORBYN...Manager
J. SCHONBERG...................................Stage Manager
C. H. PLATT..Treasurer
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
BUISLAY FAMILY,
in their extraordinary extravaganza of
LA PIED DE MOUTON;
OR,
THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
introducing the wonderful
NIAGARA LEAP,
the new acrobatic act, entitled the
PERSIAN THRONE,
and a variety of other
STARTLING ACTS,
which will be varied each evening.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquette...................................75 cents
Family Circle...50 cents
Gallery...25 cents
Balcony Chairs and Reserved Seats.............................$1
Private Boxes..$10
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Box office open from 8 till 5 o'clock, where seats and private boxes may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........................G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING as
AURORA FLOYD.
W. H. WHALLEY..........................Stephen Hargrave
LORD DARNLEY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
At the Fifth-avenue Opera House, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVER ON THE ALERT.
First appearance of the celebrated comedian,
Mr. S. S. PURDY,
who will appear in connection with the whole team.
GEO. CHRISTY AND G. W. H. GRIFFIN.
SCIENCE AND MEDICINE. MISSISSIPPI FLING.
MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
New Songs, Dances, &c.
First week of the laughable farce,
SCHEMERHORN'S BOY.
SATURDAY, June 30, Complimentary Benefit to
MR. GEORGE CHRISTY.

FIREWORKS.

EXCELSIOR
FIREWORKS;
The largest assortment in New-York,
for EXHIBITIONS or stores.
LYON BROTHERS,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest, by making early application for Fireworks at our laboratory, Jersey City, N. J., or at our depot, No. 84 Cedar-st., where every description of exhibition or goods for storekeeper's sale can be obtained. J. G. & I. EDGE, No. 84 Cedar-st.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE TEAM, 15 hands, trot in 2:45; one team, 16 hands, suitable for family or saddle use, very stylish; one fine 16-hand horse, suitable for family, buggy or saddle; trots 3½; price $1,000. Apply at No. 638 Broadway, or at stable, No. 268 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles and bridles; also one second-hand park phaeton, six seat Germantown rockaway, slide seat buggy, top buggy, and others cheap for cash at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SEVERAL SOILed by removal from No. 450 Broadway, (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages; 1,000 sets harness; several second-hand carriages.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PORTION OF THE stock of the Fifth-avenue Hotel stables, consisting of horses, carriages, &c., of all descriptions. To be seen at No 225 West 26th-st., until sold.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16½ hands high; sound and kind; fit for cart or truck; $275. Call at No. 144 West 29th-st., three days.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE HORSE, GENtle and of very easy gait. To be seen at the stable, No. 106 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENSIONS.
A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS,
PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.
We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star *Liniment* is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS— Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

TO CAPTAINS AND SAILORS.—FOR sale, a child's caul. Address Mrs. CAROLINE SMITH, Brooklyn Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
POCAHONTAS,
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, the great, popular favorite
JOHN BROUGHAM
as H. R. H. King Pow-ha-tan,
in his own brilliantly successful Extravaganza, entitled
POCAHONTAS;
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE,
presented with new and beautiful Scenery, new Dresses, new Jokes, and all the modern improvements.
The young and beautiful Comedienne,
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE, as POCAHONTAS
MR. J. C. DUNN as CAPT. JOHN SMITH.
Between the comedy and the extravaganza the orchestra will perform the
SCOTIA POLKA,
composed by John Brougham and dedicated to Cap. Judkins. The orchestral arrangement by Robt. Stoepel.
The performance will commence with the Comedy by Fitz James O'Brien, entitled
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
GERALD FITZMAURICE.......JOHN BROUGHAM.
In rehearsal John Brougham's great Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Lessee and Manager......................WM. WHEATLEY
FOURTH WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE
CELEBRATED RAVELS.
GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA, THE MARTINETTIS,
SIGNORINA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME,
and renowned company of FORTY ARTISTS.
WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1866, Second Night of the Great Fairy Pantomime, entitled
THE RED GNOME.
The Famous Warrior..............................Gabriel Ravel
The Red Gnome.................................Young America
Will likewise be presented the celebrated and interesting Pantomime of
JOCKO; OR, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
The MARTINETTIS will appear in their much admired Roman exercise, entitled
THE GLADIATORS.
The performance will commence with
THE CHILD-WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA,
on the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
executing three back somersaults, never attempted by any artist on the trapeze.
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) THE CONSCRIPT, (which met with great success on Tuesday,) KIM-KA and TRAPEZE, &c., &c.
MONDAY, with every attention to Scenery, Costumes and Appointments, will be presented the Grand Fairy Trick Pantomime of
THE GOLDEN EGG.
The peculiar construction of this favorite establishment, its ILLUMINATED GARDEN, SPARKLING FOUNTAINS, &c., as well as its
THOROUGH VENTILATION,
have won for it the reputation of being the
SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, June 27—Benefit of Miss ZELDA HARRISON,
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
THURSDAY, June 28—A NIGHT IN ROME, by JULIUS EICHBERG.
FRIDAY, June 29—Grand Complimentary Testimonial to JULIUS EICHBERG, the talented composer.
SATURDAY, June 30—Grand matinee, A NIGHT IN ROME, and last act of THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Doors open at 1½; performances to commence at 2¼.
Balcony boxes, $1 50; Parquette, $1; Reserved seats in Dress Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.
Matinee prices $1 to Parquette, Balcony and Dress Circle.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
PROPRIETORS........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS
at the above named beautiful and favorably known resort.
A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
THIS EVENING.
During unfavorable weather the Concert will be given in the large and elegant hall.
SATURDAY, TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
AFTERNOON AT 4½, AND EVENING AT 8.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

WILL CLOSE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Forty-first Annual Exhibition of Works of Art, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., (corner 23d-st., and 4th-av.)
WILL CLOSE at 10 P. M., on Wednesday, July 4.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Secretary N. A.

A LEAP FROM THE CLOUDS.
HARRY LESLIE
Will, THIS AFTERNOON, between 4 and 5 o'clock, perform his wonderful feats, (the above among others,)
UNDER THE BALLOON,
at an elevation of over 1,000 feet, at the Aeronautic Amphitheatre Central Park. Ascensions continually. Open from sunrise till midnight.
Admission to the grounds 25c.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY
PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,
which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.
(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs, Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each.
M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.
They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.
Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

VIOLINCELLO FOR SALE.—AN OLD valuable instrument for sale cheap. Inquire at the Photographic Rooms, No. 559 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. Pupils can remain through the Summer vacation. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, Conn.; location healthy. Terms fifty dollars per year. For full particulars address the principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing the French language desires an engagement in a first-class seminary, where the purity of her accent and general qualifications will be appreciated. Address FRANCAISE, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—AN EUROPEAN LADY WISHES to teach in a school or family. Address B. E., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

of Missouri that the architect of the Capitol be required to report some plan for better ventilation. The resolution was agreed to.

CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet was in session to-day about two hours. Messrs. STANTON and DENNISON were absent. Nothing of an extraordinary character was disposed of at this meeting.

PRESENTING SWORDS TO REBEL AND FEDERAL GENERALS.

The following letters have been received by Mrs. O. D. BARRETT, one of the ladies having charge of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan National Fair:

DEAR MADAM: In yesterday's issue of the Washington *Chronicle*, I observe that a proposition was made at the sword-stand under your charge to vote for Gen. EWELL and other rebel leaders, which was most properly refused. Will you permit a stranger, who appreciates your gracious services in behalf of a generous cause, to cast ten votes upon the other side for Major-Gen. SHERMAN?

I remain, dear Madam, with sincere respect, your obedient servant, L. S. BAUM.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1866.

MADAM: A small circle of private ladies in this City have noticed the account, in the Washington *Chronicle*, of your truly heroic and patriotic act, in resenting the rebel insult of attempting to confer honor upon rebels, whose treason has deluged the land with blood and filled it with widows and orphans, whom the loyal ladies of Washington were thus seeking to relieve. We honor your loyalty and patriotism, and thank you for the prompt and merited rebuke you administered. In testimony of the appreciation and sympathy of one small circle of the loyal of the land, and, we believe, of the loyal ladies of half a continent, we send you the inclosed small contribution of $1 each, with our votes for Gen. HOWARD. FIVE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Tuesday, June 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence for the residue of the session was granted to Mr. LANE, of Kansas, on motion of Mr. LANE, of Indiana.

PETITION.

Mr. COWAN presented a petition for a protective tariff, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

BRIDGING THE CAYAHOGA RIVER.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, either or both jointly, to construct a swinging bridge over the Government piers across the Cayahoga River.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a proviso by way of amendment, that Congress may alter or repeal this provision, which was adopted.

The joint resolution, as amended, was then passed.

PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution for the printing of 10,000 copies of the President's message on the subject of the occupation of Mexico by the Austrian troops, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Senate then took up the House bill amendatory of the organic act of Washington Territory.

It makes the sessions of the Territorial Legislature biennial instead of annual, and increases the compensation of members from $3 to $6 a day.

The bill was passed.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF IDAHO.

Mr. STEWART called up the House bill to create the officer of Surveyor-General of Idaho Territory, which was passed.

VENTILATION OF THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. BROWN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the improvement of the ventilation of the Senate Chamber, in accordance with the plans submitted by the architect of the Capitol.

The resolution was adopted.

PRIVATE BILL.

Mr. SUMNER called up a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations for the relief of the owner of the British ship *Magicienne*.

Mr. CONNESS spoke against the payment of any British claims, inasmuch as the British Government had refused to consider American claims.

Mr. SUMNER said this claim existed prior to Lord JOHN RUSSELL's letter on the subject of American claims.

The bill was passed.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. HOWE moved to take up the House bill to establish a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

This was disagreed to, by yeas, 17; nays, 19, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Doolittle, Edmunds, Foster, Howe, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Trumbull, Yates—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Grimes, Guthrie, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—19.

REIMBURSING THE WYANDOTTE INDIANS.

A bill to reimburse the Wyandotte Indians for the value of two churches and a library, destroyed, Mr. DOOLITTLE said, by the border ruffians of Kansas, was passed.

PASSAGE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The bill to amend and continue in force the bill establishing the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and read.

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay the bill on the table.

This was disagreed to by yeas 6; nays 27.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Riddle—6.

After discussion, in which Messrs. WILSON, HENDRICKS and TRUMBULL participated, Mr. BUCKALEW moved to amend by providing that the Bureau shall remain in existence one year instead of two.

This was disagreed to by yeas 6; nays 26.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the fourteenth section.

This was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out from the third section the following words:

"And the Commissioners shall, under the direction of the President, and as far as the same shall be in his judgment necessary for the efficient and economical administration of the Bureau, appoint such agents, clerks and assistants as may be required for the proper conduct of the Bureau."

This was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend by striking out the provision declaring all persons in the employ of the Bureau to be under military jurisdiction, and entitled to the military protection of the Government while in the discharge of their duties.

This was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed, and it goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

Its provisions are as follows:

SECTION 1. That the act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force for the term of two years, from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That the supervision and care of said Bureau shall extend to all loyal refugees and freedmen, so far as the same shall be necessary to enable them, as speedily as practicable, to become self-supporting citizens of the United States, and to aid them in making the freedom conferred by proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief, by emancipation under the laws of States, and by Constitutional Amendment available to them and beneficial to the Republic.

SEC. 3. That the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint two Assistant Commissioners in addition to those authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, who shall give like bonds and receive the same annual salaries provided in said act, and each of the Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau shall have charge of one district containing such refugees or freedmen, to be assigned him by the Commissioner, with the approval of the President, and the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, and so far as the same shall be in his judgment, be necessary for the efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the Bureau appoint such agents, clerks and assistants as may be required for the proper conduct of the bureau. Military officers or enlisted men may be detailed for service and assigned to duty under this act, and the President may, if in his judgment safe and judicious so to do, detail from the army all the officers and agents of this bureau, but no officer so assigned shall have the increase of pay or allowances. Each clerk or agent not heretofore authorized by law, not being a military officer, shall have an annual salary of not less than $500, nor more than $1,200, according to the service required of him, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, when it can be done consistently with public interest, to appoint as Assistant Commissioners, agents and clerks such men as have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the armies of the Union during the rebellion, and all persons appointed to service under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so far deemed in the military service of the United States as to be under the military jurisdiction, and entitled to the military protection of the Government while in the discharge of the duties of their office.

SEC. 4. That officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or of the volunteer service, now on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau as assistant commissioners, agents, medical officers, or in other capacities, whose regiments or corps have been or may hereafter be mustered out of service, may be retained upon such duty as officers of said Bureau with the same compensation as is now provided by law for their respective grades, and the Secretary of War shall have power to fill vacancies until other officers can be detailed in their places without detriment to the public service.

SEC. 5. That the second section of the act, to which this is an amendment, shall be deemed to authorize the Secretary of War to issue such medical stores or other supplies and transportation, and afford such medical or other aid as may be needful for the purpose named in said section; provided, that no person shall be deemed "destitute," "suffering or dependent upon the Government for support within the meaning of this act who is able to find employment, and could, by proper industry or exertions, avoid such destitution, suffering or dependence.

SEC. 6. *Whereas*, By the provisions of an act approved Feb. 6, 1863, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States and for other purposes, approved June 7, 1862, certain lands in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina, were bid in by the United States, at public tax sales, and by the limitation of said act the time of redemption of said lands has expired; and whereas, in accordance with instructions issued by President Lincoln on the 16th day of September, 1863, to the United States Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina, certain lands bid in by the United States in the parish of St. Helena, in said State, were in part sold by the said Tax Commissioners to heads of families of the African race, in parcels of not more than twenty acres to each purchaser; *And whereas*, Under the said instructions the said Tax Commissioners did also set apart as school farms certain parcels of land in said parish, numbered on their plats from one to thirty-three inclusive, making an aggregate of six thousand acres, more or less: *Therefore, be it further enacted*, That the sales made to the heads of families of the African race, under the instructions of President LINCOLN to the United States Direct Tax Commissioners of South Carolina, of date of Sept. 16, 1863, are hereby confirmed and established; and all leases which have been made to such heads of families by said Direct Tax Commissioners, shall be changed into certificates of sale in all cases wherein the lease provides for such substitution; and all the lands now remaining unsold, which come within the same designation, being eight thousand acres, more or less, shall be disposed of according to said instructions.

SEC. 7. That all other lands bid in by the United States at tax sales, being 38,000 acres, more or less, and now in the hands of the said Tax Commissioners as the property of the United States, in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, excepting the school farms as specified in the preceding section, and so much as may be necessary for military and naval purposes at Hilton Head, Bay Point and Land's End, and excepting also the City of Port Royal and St. Helena Island, and the town of Beaufort, shall be disposed of in parcels of 20 acres each, at $1 50 per acre, to such persons and to such only as have acquired and are now occupying lands under and agreeably to the provisions of Gen. SHERMAN's special field order, dated at Savannah, Ga., January 16, 1865, and the remaining lands if any shall be disposed of in like manner to such persons as had acquired lands agreeably to the said order of Gen. SHERMAN, but who have been dispossessed by the restoration of the same to former owners; provided that the lands sold in compliance with the provisions of this and the preceding section shall not be alienated by their purchasers within six years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 8. That the school farms in the parish of Saint Helena, S. C., shall be sold, subject to any leases of the same by the said Commissioners at public auction, on or before the first day of January, 1867, at not less than $10 per acre, and the lots in the City of Port Royal, as laid down by the said Tax Commissioners, and the lots and the houses in the town of Beaufort, which are still held in like manner shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of said sales, after paying the expenses of the surveys and sales, shall be invested in United States Bonds, the interest of which shall be appropriated under the direction of the Commissioner to the support of schools, without distinction of color or race, on the islands in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke.

SEC. 9. That the Assistant Commissioners for South Carolina and Georgia are hereby authorized to examine all claims to lands in their respective States which are claimed under the provisions of Gen. SHERMAN's special field order; and to give each person having a valid claim a warrant upon the Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina for twenty acres of land; and the said Direct Tax Commissioners shall issue to every person, or to his or her heirs, but in no case to any assigns, presenting such warrant, a lease of twenty acres of land, as provided for in section, for the term of six years. But at any time thereafter, upon the payment of a sum not exceeding $1 50 per acre, the person holding such lease shall be entitled to a certificate of sale of said tract of twenty acres from the Direct Tax Commissioners, or such officers as may be authorized to issue the same, but no warrant shall be held valid longer than two years after the issue of the same.

SEC. 10. That the Direct Tax Commissioners of South Carolina are hereby authorized and required at the earliest practicable day to survey the lands designated in section into lots of twenty acres, with proper metes and bounds distinctly marked, so that the several tracts shall be convenient in form, and as near as practicable have an average of fertility and woodland, and the expense of such surveys shall be paid from the proceeds of sales of said lands, or, if sooner required, out of any moneys received for other lands on these islands sold by the United States for taxes, and now in the hands of the Direct Tax Commissioners.

SEC. 11. That upon completion of the transfer of the said lands in the manner specified in the preceding section, the President of the United States shall have power to restore to their former owners the lands now occupied by persons under Gen. SHERMAN's special field order, dated at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16, 1865, excepting such lands as may have been sold by the United States for taxes; but such restoration shall not be made until after the crops of the present year shall have been gathered by the occupants of said lands, nor until a fair compensation shall have been made to them for all improvements or betterments erected thereon, and after due notice of the same being done shall have been given by the Assistant Commissioner.

SEC. 12. That the Commissioner shall have power to seize, hold, use, lease or sell all buildings and tenements, and any lands appertaining to the same, or otherwise formerly owned by or claimed as the property of the so-called Confederate States, and not heretofore disposed of by the United States, and any buildings or lands held in trust for the same by any person or persons, and to use the same or appropriate the proceeds derived therefrom to the education of freed people; and whenever the Bureau shall be withdrawn the States which have made provision for the education of their citizens without distinction of color shall receive the sum remaining unexpended of such sales or rentals, which shall be distributed among said States for educational purposes, in proportion to their population.

SEC. 13. That the Commissioner of this Bureau shall at all times coöperate with private benevolent associations of citizens in aid of freedmen, and with agents and teachers duly accredited and appointed by them, and shall hire or provide by lease buildings for purposes of education, whenever such associations shall, without cost to the Government, provide suitable teachers and means of instruction; and he shall furnish such protection as may be required for the safe conduct of such schools.

SEC. 14. That in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored; and in every State or district whose constitutional relations to the Government have been practically discontinued by the rebellion, and until such State shall have been restored in such relations and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States, the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue by parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings concerning personal liberty, personal security, and the acquisition, enjoyment and disposition of estate, real and personal, including the constitutional right to bear arms, shall be secured to and enjoyed by all the citizens of such State or District, without respect to race or color or previous condition of slavery; and, whenever, in either of said States or Districts the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored, and until such State shall have been restored in its constitutional relations to the Government and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States, the President shall, through the Commissioners and the officers of the Bureau, and under such rules and regulations as the President, through the Secretary of War, shall prescribe, extend military protection and have military jurisdiction over all cases and questions concerning the free enjoyment of such immunities and rights, and no penalty or punishment for any violation of law shall be imposed or remitted, because of race or color, or previous condition of slavery, other or greater than the penalty or punishment to which white persons may be liable by law for the like offence; but the jurisdiction conferred by this section upon the officers of the Bureau shall not exist in any State where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has not been interrupted by the rebellion, and shall cease in every State when the Courts of the States and the United States are not disturbed in the peaceable course of justice, and after such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 15. That all officers, agents and employes of this Bureau, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take the oath prescribed in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the Army Appropriation Bill, and moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and appoint a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes.

The Senate at 2:30 went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the payment of the Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh Regiments of Ohio Volunteer Militia, of Cincinnati, BARD's company of cavalry and PAULSEN's battery, during the time they were in the service of the United States.

The bill was read three times and passed.

THE CASE OF DORRANCE ATWATER.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the case of DORRANCE ATWATER, referred to yesterday by the resolution offered by Mr. HALE, and the same was referred to a Select Committee of five.

FRANKING.

Mr. ALLEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire and report what further investigation may be necessary to prevent abuses and frauds in the franking privileges.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. ALLISON called up the motion to reconsider the vote whereby some days since a bill to pay bounties to the Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, known as the Gray-Bear Regiment, was, on the report of the Military Committee, laid on the table.

The bill gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. ALLISON and WILSON, of Iowa, in favor of the bill, and by Mr. SCHENCK in support of the position taken by the Committee on Military Affairs.

The vote laying the bill on the table was considered.

The House then refused to lay it on the table, and the bill was passed; yeas 81, nays 30. It gives to the members of that regiment, or their representatives, the same bounty provided by law, or which may be provided by law, to soldiers enlisted into the volunteer force of the United States in 1862.

MORE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the Senate bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, with amendments, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE TARIFF BILL.

A motion by Mr. MORRILL to print 1,000 copies of the Tariff bill reported yesterday, and a motion by Mr. O'NEILL to print 500 copies of the existing Tariff act, were referred to the Committee on Printing.

Both were subsequently reported upon favorably by Mr. LAFLIN, and agreed to.

THE UTAH AND OREGON RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, the Committee on the Pacific Railroad was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia River to Salt Lake City, and the same was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Mr. ELLIOT, from a Committee of Conference, reported back the Senate bill to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine or glynoin oil, with amendments, extending its provisions to nitroleum or blasting oil, or nitrate oil, or powder mixed with any such oil or substance, changing the penalty from $500 to not less than $1,000, nor more than $10,000, and requiring the substance to be surrounded by plaster of Paris or other material that will be non-explosive when saturated with such oil or substance.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

REGISTERS.

Mr. ELLIOT, also from the same Committee, reported a bill declaratory of the act of Feb. 10, 1866, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels in certain cases, which was read three times and passed.

Also a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of register or enrollment and license to certain vessels, which was read three times and passed.

PORTS OF DELIVERY.

Also a bill making the town of Whitehall, N. Y., a port of delivery within the Collection District of Champlain; which was read three times and passed.

Also a bill constituting Omaha and Nebraska, in the territory of Nebraska and St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, ports of delivery; which was read three times and passed.

Also a bill to abolish the port of Angelo, in Puget's Sound, as a port of entry, and to establish Port Townsend as a port of entry and delivery; which was read three times and passed.

PILOTAGE.

Also a bill relating to pilots and pilotage, prohibiting any State making discrimination in the rates of pilotage or half pilotage between vessels of different States or against national vessels of the United States, and annulling and abrogating all such discriminations.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, asked whether the bill applied to river pilots.

Mr. ELIOT replied that it did not, except to prohibit discrimination in rates.

Mr. O'NEILL explained that the bill only provided that pilots should bring vessels from sea into ports without discrimination of rates. It seemed a just act, and his colleague (RANDALL) need not be alarmed about its interfering with the pilots of Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL expressed his opinion that the language of the bill was not sufficiently plain and distinct. He should like to have it so amended that the Federal Government should not attempt to control or interfere with State laws. He was not aware of any abuse in that particular.

Mr. MCRUER, who had introduced the bill, deemed its provisions simple and just; that they required no discussion or explanation. There were on the statute books only two United States laws affecting the question of pilotage: one the law of 1798, permitting each State to establish its own pilot laws, not in conflict with any act of Congress, and the other allowing vessels entering the port of New-York to employ either a New-York or a New-Jersey pilot. The State of Pennsylvania could under the existing law on the subject, pass pilot laws discriminating in favor of Pennsylvania and against the vessels of other States. The object of this bill was to prevent any such discrimination. The bill was read three times and passed.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Mr. ELIOT, also from the same Committee, reported back the Senate joint resolution to change the name of the steamboat *City of Richmond* to the *City of Portland*, and the schooner *Lucilla Van Valkenburg* to *Camden*, and the Senate joint resolution to issue American registers to the barks *Margaret* and *Golden Fleece*, both adversely, and they were laid on the table.

INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, the Committee on Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the pay of Inspectors of Customs, and the same was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

Mr. EGGLESTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell eight hundred shares of the Dismal Swamp Canal, owned by the Government, in such manner as will best protect the interests of the United States in such canal, and insure its being kept open as a navigable highway without further expense to the Government. This was read three times and passed.

THE PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back with sundry amendments, chiefly technical, the Senate bill further to prevent smuggling and for other purposes.

Mr. HUMPHREY offered some amendments, which he was discussing, when the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CASE OF DORRANCE ATWATER.

The Speaker announced the Special Committee appointed in the matter of DORRANCE ATWATER as Messrs. HALL, WOODBRIDGE, THORNTON, PAINE and LONGYEAR.

PETITION.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade to Congress, praying for the abolition of legal restrictions on commerce in money, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PRIVATE BILL.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill granting land to A. M. JEP, in Josephine County, Oregon. The amendment reduces the quantity from 310 to 160 acres. The amendment was concurred in.

WASINGTON TERRITORY.

The Senate amendment to the House bill amending the organic act of Washington Territory. The amendment adds a new section, disapproving the act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, as approved Jan. 14, 1865, in reference to the County of Scammania. The amendment was concurred in.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Senate's amendments, 665 in number, to the Internal Revenue Bill.

Mr. MORRILL said that if he thought the House would agree to it, he would move a non-concurrence with all the amendments of the Senate; but not supposing that motion would meet the approval of the House, he would move to refer the amendments to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. PIKE expressed the hope that Mr. MORRILL would move to non-concur, and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. STEVENS said he hoped that would not be done. It was a very important bill, and there were a good many parts of it which ought to be disposed of in the House.

Mr. MORRILL moved the reference of the amendments to the Committee of Ways and Means, and they were so referred.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate bill to amend the act of July 1, 1862, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

A long and excited discussion arose on the bill, participated in by STEVENS, WILSON of Iowa, HIGBY and KASSON.

Mr. STEVENS explained that the object of the first section was simply to extend till December, 1866, the time in which the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern branch, could fill its map and designate its general route; and the object of the second section was to correct a fraud committed in copying the report of a Conference Committee of last Congress, by which the California Company was prohibited from extending its part of the work more than 250 miles beyond the eastern boundary of the State.

The House seconded the previous question, and the bill was passed—yeas 96, nays 36.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

The next business on the Speaker's table was the Senate act to amend the act of March 3, 1863, granting lands to Kansas in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of railroads. The bill allows three sections per mile on each side of the road to a steam traction-engine road from Atchison to Santa Fé, each train to be capable of moving 50 tons or 200 passengers six miles an hour.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE spoke in support of the bill.

Messrs. JULIAN, THAYER and RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, advocated its reference to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE finally assented, and the bill was so referred.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate joint resolutions for the relief of Mrs. ABBY GREEN, and to establish certain post-roads, were taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Senate joint resolution to authorize the hiring of a building or buildings, for the temporary accommodation of the Department of State, was taken from the Speaker's table.

On motion of Mr. RADFORD, the appropriation was reduced from $50,000 to $25,000, and the joint resolution, as so amended, was passed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. O'NEIL presented a petition, numerously signed by merchants, business men and officers of the Customs of the city of Philadelphia, with a plan of the alterations, asking that the Pennsylvania Bank building, belonging to the Government, may be altered for the accommodation of the Appraisers' department, and also asking for an appropriation for that purpose.

THE KANSAS AND NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Senate bill, granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, and its extension to Red River, was taken from the Speaker's table, but without action upon it, the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

No Cholera Yesterday—The Mortuary Record of Last Week.

An evening journal, yesterday afternoon, erroneously reported a case of cholera in Hudson-street. Mrs. MARIA MCCLUSKY, of No. 644 in that street, was attacked on Monday afternoon, and she purged and vomited copiously throughout the night; but yesterday morning, Dr. DEMMING, her medical attendant, declared her out of danger, and reported to Sanitary Superintendent DALTON that the patient had suffered under a severe attack of diarrhœa, induced by imprudence in diet. It was also inaccurately reported, yesterday, that the cholera poison had made its appearance at No. 23 Ann-street, and in One-Hundred-and-Fourteenth-street. Not a case of cholera has been reported to Dr. DALTON since Saturday last.

The Board's officers commenced the task of disinfecting the Fourth and Sixth Wards yesterday. They have filled the barracks in the square fronting the Five Points House of Industry with an ample supply of lime, charcoal dust, and chloride of lime; and in using these barracks for this purpose, they have silenced the clamor of the Sixth Ward politicians. The inhabitants of these two wards, who gave the Health Officers a cool reception when they began their sanitary survey, now comprehend their work; and the result is that nobody is to-day better treated in our stench-pens than the Sanitary Inspectors, and yesterday, so far from refusing admittance to the persons who had been employed to disinfect the sinks, gutters, sloughs and pest-holes, the women ran from their hovels and begged panfuls, shovelfuls and pailfuls of the disinfectants for use on their floors and elsewhere. The Board of Health will soon begin work in other wards, unless enjoined by the contractors for cleaning the streets.

MORTALITY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The following letter is addressed to Sanitary Superintendent DALTON:

DOCTOR: The returns which were received by the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending on Saturday, the 23d instant, show that there were 434 deaths in New-York, and 89 in the City of Brooklyn, being 523 in both cities. In New-York the mortality was greater by 71 than during the week ending on the 16th inst.; but at this season the death pressure is usually heavy, and oftentimes far exceeds the figures of Saturday last. It is gratifying to know that there is no epidemic in our midst, and that the cholera poison killed only four persons last week. ROBERT GILBERT, the watchman who died at No. [illegible] Water-street, dwelt in a noisome basement, which the Board of Health ought long ago to have condemned as a place of human abode, and his death may be traced directly to the foul atmosphere of the room in which he slept. His physician attributed the attack of cholera to intemperance; but a highly respectable clergyman assures me that Mr. GILBERT was thoroughly abstemious, and rejected liquid stimulants, even when prescribed by a medical practitioner. The cholera killed him within seven hours of its first attack. He was a native of England, aged [illegible] years. Intelligence of his death was promptly telegraphed to you, and I am happy to know that the house was cleansed and disinfected at midnight, eight hours subsequent to death, the *Tribune* to the contrary notwithstanding. Mrs. SIMPSON died of cholera at No. 19 Mulberry-street, where the cholera poison had killed her husband only a few days previously. She had evidently been exhausted by nursing her husband. The colored woman who died in Church-street dwelt in excessively filthy and ill-ventilated apartments, for the letting of which the landlord ought to be indicted by the Grand Jury. Due notice of her death was sent to your office, and intelligence of the death of a pauper was sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction; nevertheless, the corpse lay unburied twenty-four hours subsequently. Is this, Doctor, not positively shameful? If the City authorities will persist in their hostility to the Metropolitan Board of Health to the extent of leaving cholera corpses unburied in the City, how can we expect to escape the scourge?

You will observe, Doctor, that the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn is the great death-centre of that City. This is popularly known as Dutch Town; and here the extensive clothing establishments of our City have a large proportion of their goods manufactured. There is more sour krout and lager-beer consumed in this ward than in any other district containing the same number of inhabitants in the two cities. The wastage from this ward, running into low lots by the side of the East New-York Road, has for years threatened to spread disease of the miasmatic kind, especially in rainy reasons. The ward contains some vast tenement buildings, and the peculiar nature of the business carried on there, making of clothing for wholesale houses which distribute their goods all over the West and South, suggests the importance of having a strict health discipline maintained by the authorities, otherwise Dutch Town may be the medium of spreading disease all over the country.

Dr. STILES, the Deputy Registrar, oberves that out of 554 fatal cases of typhoid and typhus fevers occurring in Brooklyn in the years 1864 and 1865, 53 were in the Sixteenth Ward, being over one-tenth of the whole number.

The following table shows the total number of deaths in each week during the past three months, together with the number by contagious diseases, by starvation and privation, by intemperance, by suicide and by accident or negligence:

Week Ending	Contagion.	Starvation and Privation.	Alcohol.	Accident.	Suicide.	Total.
March 17....	76	—	2	14	2	449
March 24....	88	—	4	10	1	454
March 31....	86	—	3	11	—	434
April 7......	112	4	2	11	1	473
April 14......	94	1	1	13	—	441
April 21......	85	5	3	14	2	421
April 28......	95	6	3	14	1	452
May 5.......	76	3	2	13	2	441
May 12.......	84	—	2	23	1	432
May 19.	89	—	4	26	4	466
May 26.......	78	2	—	21	2	392
June 2......	76	5	2	21	1	366
June 9......	76	3	1	21	1	393
June 16......	100	9	—	23	2	363
Totals.....1,215		38	29	235	20	5,977

The death-rate last week is equivalent to an annual mortality of 31.06 in 1,000 inhabitants. The victims of zymotic diseases number twenty more than during the previous week. The following is the mortality at the different periods of life: Under one, 128; between one and two years of age, 46; between two and three, 16; between three and four, 8; between four and five, 11; between five and ten, 12; between ten and fifteen, 11; between fifteen and twenty, 12; between twenty and fifty, 88; between fifty and sixty, 62; between sixty and eighty, 31; eighty and upward, 8.

I am happy to report that there has been no case of cholera in either City since last Saturday.

CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

The following is the report of Dr. BISSELL from Quarantine, received yesterday:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, June 25, 1866.

Cyrus Curtiss, President of the Quarantine Commission:

Since the previous report there has been no deaths or admissions on board the *Falcon* from cholera. A little girl, aged 4 years, died on board the *Falcon*, on Monday, of inanition. Twenty-eight convalescents have been transferred to the *Saratoga* this morning. We are purifying the *Falcon* in every respect. D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

The number of patients remaining in hospital yesterday morning was twenty.

The health officer has given orders that after July 1, all vessels arriving here from ports in the West Indies south of twenty-four degrees north latitude, the Mexican ports, the Spanish Main, Northern Brazil, and the west coast of Africa, shall be boarded in the lower bay.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH AT MORRISANIA—UNION VS. ATHLETIC—THE UNIONS BEATEN.

A large crowd visited Morrisania yesterday, to witness the match between the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and the Union Club, of Morrisania. The special and regular trains on the Harlem road were crowded, and the Harlem boats also carried up large numbers. Messrs. CAULDWELL, SUTTON and FORD, the Reception Committee from the Union Club, waited upon the visiting club at the Merchants' Hotel, in this City, shortly after 12 o'clock, and escorted them to the Harlem depot. A car on the special train had been set apart for the exclusive use of the Committee and their guests, and the gentlemen composing the Committee were assidous in their attentions to the strangers. The delegation from Philadelphia was quite large, numbering upward of one hundred members of the Club and their friends.

The game was commenced at 3:40, with the Unions at the bat, but it was not until the fourth inning that their skillful opponents allowed them to make a run, the Athletics in the meantime having scored nine runs by good batting, aided by a little loose fielding on the part of the Unions. In the fourth inning the Unions fairly warmed up to their work, obtaining eight runs by good batting, but the Athletics beat this in their next turn at the bat, for they scored eleven before the last man was put out. READE, WILKINS and BERKENSTOCK obtaining double figures. The score now stood 20 to 28 in favor of the Athletics, and this lead they maintained to the end. In the last five innings the Athletics made 13 runs to the Unions 10, the game closing with the totals of 33 to 20. The fielding and batting of the Athletics was excellent. DOCKNEY's catching was admirable. REACH and BERKENSTOCK did some splendid base playing, while WILKINS at short and PIKE on the third had plenty to do and did it well. The fielding of FISHER was superb, and MCBRIDE's pitching very effective. Of the Unions, MARTIN at second and KETCHUM at third played excellently, while AUSTIN and AIKIN carried off the honors in the field. BIRDSALL's catching was the poorest we have seen him do this season, and on the seventh innings AIKIN was was sent behind and BIRDSALL went to the left field. This was a decided improvement, but it was done too late to affect the result. PABOR's pitching was, as usual, first-class, but it lacked the proper support in the field. HANNEGAN at short and SMITH at first, both played poorly. In fact we think this was the poorest fielding game that the Unions have done this season, and this accounts for the easy manner in which the Athletics beat them. PABOR led the score at the bat, and MARTIN took the most fly-balls. The best of feeling was exhibited among the players during the contest, and the crowd were quite liberal in their applause for the Athletics. The ladies were out in unusual numbers, and by their presence restrained a crowd that would otherwise have been turbulent. After the game the visitors were conducted to Morrisania Hall, where a bountiful entertainment had been prepared by the hospitable Unions, to which ample justice was done, and at a late hour the Philadelphians returned to the City. We give the score below:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Martin, 2d b.........	4	2	Kleinfelder, r. f. ...	3	4
Abrams, c. f.........	2	3	McBride, p...........	3	3
Smith, 1st b.........	4	2	Reach, 2d b..........	2	3
Hannegan, s. s.......	4	2	Wilkins, s. s........	3	3
Pabor, p.............	1	3	Berkenstock, 1st b..	2	5
Birdsall, c..........	3	2	Dockney, c	2	5
Aikin, l. f..........	3	2	Fisler, c. f.........	3	5
Ketchum, 3d b........	3	2	Hayhurst, l. f	4	3
Austin, r. f.........	3	2	Pike, 3d b...........	5	2
Total..............	27	20	Total..............	27	33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union............	0	0	0	8	2	8	1	0	1	—20
Athletic.........	1	6	2	11	3	5	1	0	4	—33

Umpire—Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. ANNER and SCHOFIELD.
Time of game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

To-day the Athletics play the Eckfords, on the Union Grounds, Williamsburgh, and to-morrow they encounter the Empire Club, at Hoboken.

SILVER BALL CONTEST — ECLECTIC VS. HUDSON RIVER.

On the Fourth of July the Eclectic Club, of this City, visit Newburgh to play for a silver ball, presented by the citizens of Matteawan, Dutchess County. Their opponents on this occasion will be the Hudson River Club, the champions of that section of country.

GOTHAM VS. EAGLE.

The game between these clubs, played in Hoboken, yesterday, resulted in favor of the Gothams by a score of 29 to 12, in a game of little over two hours' duration.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. YOUNG AMERICA.

These celebrated New-York and Philadelphia clubs play to-day and to-morrow at Hoboken. Wickets will be pitched at 10 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE BY A GERMAN.—At a late hour on Monday evening, a German named AUGUST LUDUZ, entered the drinking saloon of DANIEL KARL, at No. 184 Forsyth-street, and made several mute and expressive gestures to indicate his desire for a glass of water. The proprietor, supposing that LUDUZ was suffering from a sudden attack of illness, gave him the required refreshment, and allowed him to take a seat on the back stoop. No further notice was taken of him for about an hour, when he was found crouched up on the stoop and quite dead. Coroner GOVER was notified, and an inquest was held yesterday morning at the Ludlow-street Station-house. Deputy Coroner JOHN BEACH, M. D., made a *post-mortem* examination, which resulted in the discovery that the deceased had been suffering from disease of the heart, and that the immediate cause of death was poison, which had evidently been swallowed by LUDUZ with a suicidal intent. On his person were found two letters, one being from Mr. CHRISTIAN STACK, of No. 80 Spring-street, enclosing a small sum of money, and advising the deceased not to attempt suicide. The other letter was from some friends in the Fatherland, requesting him to come back to Germany if he found it difficult to gain a living in America. A verdict in accordance with these circumstances was rendered. Deceased was 50 years of age.

THE KNOX BUILDING.—Mr. KNOX, the hatter, whose store was destroyed by the conflagration which broke out in Barnum's Museum on the 13th of July last, has replaced the old building by a new one, which is really an ornament to the City. It has a frontage of 30 feet on Broadway and 76 on Fulton-street, is eight stories in height from the basement, and has a French roof. It is built of the best quality of Philadelphia pressed brick, with marble trimmings, and has highly ornamental window guards, which add greatly to the general effect of the building. The first floor is, of course, used as the salesroom, and in the upper stories is the manufactory. The building was commenced on the 18th of December last, and was completed in about six months, at a cost of $160,000. It is almost needless to say that the interior arrangements are of the first class, as indeed is absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the extensive business transacted by Mr. KNOX.

SUN-STROKE CASES.—The following persons were reported by the Police as having been prostrated by the heat on Monday, and were properly cared for at the nearest Police Station: WILLIAM H. STEPHENS, of Great Neck, L. I., was disabled at 2 P. M. by the heat, while passing through South-street. At the same time, ROBERT MAITLAND, of No. 148 West Twelfth-street, fell down in Nassau-street. At nearly 4 o'clock, DENNIS SHANAHAN, of No. 45 Mott-street, became helpless while at work on Pier No. 8 East River. The Police of the Ninth Precinct also report the case of a man named FREDERICK HURST, whose residence is unknown. MARGARET E. WILSON, of Brooklyn, was found in the street suffering from sickness, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.—Gov. Fenton, S. E. Marvin, and G. S. Hastings, Albany, and Gen. E. L. Viele, U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Baron Stoeckl, Washington, and Count de Lasteyrie and son, France, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. W. P. Dole, Washington; Hon. C. R. Dinmore, Connecticut; M. L. Poland, U. S. A.; A. Leitch, St. Louis; D. Brooks, Philadelphia; E. S. Dawson, Syracuse; J. F. Smith, Philadelphia; F. A. Leigh and M. H. Gould, Manchester, England; and C. L. Goodhue, Springfield, Mass., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Maj.-Gen. Schofield, U. S. A., and Com. Rowan, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—Last evening as a train containing a pic-nic party from Morrisania Park was being backed down past the Melrose Station, the whole train was violently thrown from the track and two of the cars broken up by the misplacement of a switch at the turnout at Melrose. The cars were crowded with women and children, and several of them were severely bruised. It was a miracle no lives were lost. The occurrence is said to have been the result of the grossest carelessness.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by the *Scotia* yesterday is the well-known comedian, Mr. WM. J. FLORENCE. After a rapid Continental trip, Mr. FLORENCE will return early in the Fall, and open in Philadelphia.

BALLON ASCENSIONS.—Prof. LOWE makes another ascension to-day from the amphitheatre, near the Central Park. In the afternoon HARRY LESLIE will perform some gyrations of an extraordinary character, on a rope suspended from the balloon.

THE RACE AT THE FASHION COURSE.—The great purse of $2,000 will be contested for on Thursday, the 28th inst., at the Fashion Course. *Dexter, Patchen, General Butler* and *Commodore Vanderbilt* are entered for the race.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. B. AULD, First Assistant Secretary to the Mayor, is, we regret to hear, laboring under a serious attack of sickness.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED MURDER COMMITTED TWO YEARS SINCE—THE CRIME CHARGED UPON HER HUSBAND BY HIS WIFE.—A man named DENNIS EAGAN *alias* John F. Wallace was brought to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife, MARY EAGAN. The parties reside at the corner of Division and Richards streets, Red Hook Point, and, according to report, live very unhappily together. His wife accused him of having assaulted her for two nights in succession, and prevented her from coming into the house, whereupon he was locked up. Laboring under an intense state of excitement, she made to Sergt. TEMPLE the following statement, in which she accuses her husband with commiting murder near a place called Lorberry, Schuylkill County, Penn., in September, 1864. The name of the murdered man is given as ROBERT GARDINER. They had been married about two years, when, in consequence of reports that herself and GARDINER were on too intimate terms, EAGAN grew jealous, and one evening, coming home with two friends, threatened to go to the house of GARDINER, (about one mile distant,) and take his life. She denied all dishonorable intimacy with GARDINER, and appealed to him not to go. He went, however, and she followed him and party, and on arriving at GARDINER's residence, he felled him with an ax, killing him instantly, and in presence of the mother and sister of deceased. That before perpetrating the deed he struck her several violent blows in the face in order to compel her to go away. Notwithstanding this rough treatment she secreted him in the mountains for some days until an opportunity presented to enable him to escape. She likewise stated that the Coroner's Jury found him guilty of the murder, and that all the facts in relation to the affair could be obtained from a man named DOCK, foreman in the coal mines at Middletown, Penn. Her husband was at that time employed in the Shamokin Coal mines, about 25 miles distant, and remained at work usually for about one week or more, when he would return home for a short time. EAGAN's own statement is to the effect that, laboring under the impression that the reports about GARDINER were true, he returned from the mines, and informing GARDINER of his conduct, struck him a blow on the head with a stick, but did not kill him. He appears to have acknowledged, however, to a prisoner in the cell adjoining his own, that he did kill the man with an ax. Another version by a friend of the prisoner is, that some meddling person informed him that GARDINER was in the house with his wife, and going there with two friends found matters not in accordance with his views of propriety. Being provided with a club he knocked GARDINER down stairs, and the two friends standing at the bottom, kicked the prostrate man until dead. EAGAN is 24 years of age, and his wife 28. He came to this country from Ireland when 4 years old. His occupation is that of an engineer, in the employ of the Boston Dry Dock Company at Red Hook Point. The parties have been married seven years, and have three children. Last evening Capt. RHODES wrote to the Sheriff of Schuylkill County, Penn., in order to ascertain the truth of the matter, and until such information is received the prisoner will remain in custody.

THE EXCISE LAW—KEEPING OPEN AFTER MIDNIGHT—THE FIRST CASE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANT IN BROOKLYN.—The case of CHARLES HEISS, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon, was brought up for examination before Justice MOREHOUSE yesterday afternoon. The accused had been arrested on the charge of violating the Excise Law, in keeping open after 12 o'clock at night. Mr. BERNARD HUGHES appeared as counsel for defendant, and when the case was called, demanded a jury trial, which was accorded. The question was submitted to the Jury: What was meant by a complete closing of doors? The evidence of the Police was to the effect that they came along after 12 o'clock, and trying defendant's door, found it to be closed, but not locked. They opened it, and going in took HEISS to the Station-house. Counsel contended that the house was closed—that the Police were intruders, and that the defendant had a right at the time to eject them from the house. There was no proof of any disorder or noise, or any one being in the bar—nothing except that a light was burning. After the summing up of the case and the charge of the Justice, the Jury retired, and soon thereafter returned with a verdict in favor of defendant. The result was received with great favor by those present, among whom were a large number of lager-beer dealers doing business in the Eastern District.

BURGLARY BY DAYLIGHT.—The residence of Mr. WM. H. MELLEN, formerly of the firm of CLAFLIN & MELLEN, No. 102 Columbia-street, was feloniously entered on Monday night and robbed of a considerable amount of property. The family being absent, the burglars had an easy job, having broken open a rear window, and, as is supposed, spent their time in gathering up what they could find, leaving the premises at the hour of 9 o'clock yesterday morning. One of the parties carried an old leather trunk, and went toward the Montague Ferry. Two others went in an opposite direction—one with a double-barreled rifle and the other with a well-filled carpet-bag. Officer FOX pursued the man with the trunk and arrested him. On being taken to the Station-house he gave his name as HENRY MILLER, a boatman by occupation. The trunk was filled with ladies' black cloth cloaks, silk and merino dresses, &c., together with a solid silver teapot, in all valued at about $600. MILLER was held for a hearing. His confederates escaped.

ROW AT A PIC-NIC.—CASPAR LEMLER, JACOB BRACKIN, CHARLES EDWARD, LOUIS IDELL, ALBERT WEISBERGER, and JACOB SLATER, members of several German Singing Societies which met in Pope's Park, Greenwood, on Monday, were brought before Judge CORNWELL, yesterday, on a charge of creating a riot, and of assaulting the Police, whom they, with dozens of others, pelted with stones. Sergeants MACKELLAR and LAWLER were severely injured, as were some citizens. LEMLER, IDELL and WEISBERGER were held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The others were fined $10 each.

DEATH IN BOSTON OF PROF. REUBEN D. MUSSEY.—The venerable and respected REUBEN DURRAND MUSSEY, M. D., LL. D., died last Thursday, in this city, at the residence of a son-in-law, at the age of 86, after an illness of two years, during the larger part of which time he had been confined to his room. Prof. MUSSEY was a native of New-Hampshire, and one of the most learned and respected surgeons of New-England. He was connected with Dartmouth College in various medical professorships, during the period between 1814 and 1838, and subsequently assumed a professorship in the Miami (Ohio) medical institution, being also connected with other institutions of a similar character in that State. During his stay in the West he had a large surgical practice in Cincinnati. He has published several medical works of much value. He was a member of Rev. Dr. WEBB's Church.—*Boston Transcript, June 25.*

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 26.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT dull at $1 70@$1 71 for No. 1 and $1 04 for No. 2. CORN active, at 53¼c.@55c. for No. 1, and 52c.@52¼c. for No. 2. OATS firm, at 32c.@32¼c. for No. 1, and 30c.@31c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal. FREIGHTS quiet. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 311,000 bushels Corn, 85,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 26.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet. CORN in moderate demand at 71c. for No. 1. OATS inactive and nominal at 45c.@46c. for Chicago, and 47½c.@48c. for Milwaukee. RYE held at $1 95 for Chicago. PORK and LARD unchanged. WHISKY is nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat 19c., Corn 15c., Oats 10c. EXPORTS—200 bbls. Flour, 26,650 bushels Wheat, 117,960 bushels Corn, 54,095 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 26.

FLOUR dull; sales 800 bbls. WHEAT quiet. CORN closed quiet and nominally lower; No. 1 Illinois held at 76c.@77c. OATS scarce and quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn, 11c. to New-York. Boats are scarce owing to the break. LAKE IMPORTS—2,000 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—7,300 bushels Peas.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, June 26.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull at $2 for No. 1. OATS declined ½c. CORN quiet. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 26.

COTTON firmer. FLOUR—Medium and lower grades declined 25c.; superfine, $7@$7 50; extra, $9. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS lower; sales at 38c.@44c. PORK, BACON and LARD unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 26.

FLOUR—A declining tendency. WHEAT firm. CORN dull; White at $1 22, and Yellow at $1 03. OATS heavy. PROVISIONS steady. SUGAR firm. WHISKY dull and nominal at $2 28.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 26.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. CORN—Sales 25,000 bushels Western at 84c., to arrive. SHIPPED BY TOWS—229,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Malt, 230 tons Feed.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 26.

FLOUR and GRAINS dull. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS in firmer demand, sales small; 200,000 lbs. Bulk Meats at 14c.@17c. for shoulders and sides. GOLD 153@154.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, June 26.

CRUDE TURPENTINE advanced 5c., Virgin $4 05, Yellow dip $3 05; Spirits Turpentine declined 1c.@2c.; sales at 49c. RESIN and COTTON quiet.

[Advertisement.]

THE POPULAR FAVORITE.—The Knox Hat is still ahead of all its competitors and stands unequaled for elegance, comfort and appropriateness to the season. If any doubt this assertion, let them visit either of the Knox stores, at No. 212 Broadway, or at No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House, and the doubt will be speedily dispelled.

[Advertisement.]

Physicians advise abstinence from alcoholic drinks during the prevalence of the cholera. One of the best safeguards against the pestilence is KENT's East India Coffee. Sold by all grocers at 25 cents. Depot No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

SHOES.—J. F. WITHERS has a superb stock of boots, shoes and slippers for ladies and children, and a full stock for gents and boys, suitable for City or country. No. 396 Fourth-av.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 26—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Miss Moore, Miss Baddely, Miss Tyre, Miss Marchan, Miss Nugent, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Bidgood, Eliza Chatroin, Alice Crabtree, Miss Lynch, Miss Pollock, Henry Hillman, E. Bolster, Montz Mevizel, Mrs. Iell, 2 children and infant, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Gilmor, Mr. Kelly, Henry Herbert, W. E. Sugden, A. W. Walsh, Chas. Warbrick, Henry Toothe, Joseph Haig, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Miss Bennett and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Jackson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and infant, H. S. Cropper, M. S. Thacker, Miss Thompson and servant, Charles Cohen, John Greenhough, James Fortchill, George Hardman, Wm. Thompson, Mrs. S. Rowland, Francis Mellnish, Alfred Pearson, C. Voght, Cyprian Chabot, Chas. Whitehouse, Miss S. I. Honsey, Mrs. Barnard, James Butcher, D. L. Kelly.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah.—S. W. Meyer, lady and two children; R. Ward, lady and child; C. Nesbitt and lady, Miss Thyng, Miss Meyer, Mrs. Bucknam and child, Miss Bucknam, H. A. Whitney, L. Warren, A. D. Lindley, Geo. Gage, A. Miller, O. Craig, L. Blun, G. Riun, Maj. T. Walker, M. G. Parker, Dr. L. Nicholl, J. Strauss, A. B. Woodworth, C. B. Mims, D. G. Lang, Miss S. A. Turft, Mrs. Smith, Miss Doyd and servant, Miss J. Todd, Miss F. Dewey, Mrs. Peck and child, Miss Peck, Mrs. Dietz and 3 children, Miss L. Bash, Maj. C. H. Parmlee, F. Colt, C. P. Burdell, J. W. Burke, C. A. Hussey, F. M. Allen, P. S. Ybarra, W. R. McCoy, Capt. Cole, Capt. Carpenter, A. Wyhe, F. Low, S. M. Sissel, S. Barnry, W. H. Livingston, C. L. Guilluame, F. Fleming, J. C. Crotly, John Lyman, Capt. Ellison, B. F. Simons, Miss S. A. Jennis, Mrs. Bryant, Miss King, Miss Lewis, Miss Porter, Mrs. Packard, Miss Nesbitt, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Little, Mr. G. Gage, Capt. Combra, S. C. Ayer, J. P. Putnam, W. B. Johnson, H. A. Lane, T. Walsh, G. Buckman, G. W. Porter, E. Zacharias, Jno. A. Lewis, A. A. Lane, and 32 in the steerage.

In steamship Tybee, from Savannah—H. C. Baldwin, H. S. Willson, F. M. M. McEwer and lady, Geo. Knowlton, E. R. Ives, Mr. Lumpart, Saml. Blumenthal, Miss Sturges, Mrs. Arnard, Joseph Jacsbin, Theo. M. McKeon.

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston—C. K. Huger, Miss Lilly Huger, Miss E. Linndey, E. Hillers, W. C. Seaman, M. Hatrick, R. S. Voorhis, C. D. Hubbard, A. V. Elliott, G. H. Hoppock, Wm. Patton, L. Lehman, H. H. Seadorff, J. H. Moses, A. Norton, W. Brower, J. M. Fannelly, Geo. Pierce, J. A. Green, A. Moise, Mrs. R. C. Moise, Wm. R. H. Moise, Mrs. Weldon, H. Lawrence, Mrs. H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sterling, J. M. Kinloch, and 7 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	4 30	Sun sets......	7 35	Moon rises....	7 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..	6 55	Gov. Island.	7 44	Hell Gate....	9 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; J. R. Thomson, ——, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Barks Anna, Chase, Turks Island, Walsh & Carver; Gazelle, (Br.,) Jeaune, Point-au-Petre, S. R. Reynal & Son; Mary, (Br.,) Putnam, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Aberdeen, Eaton, Searsport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mount Vernon, (Br.,) McGregor, Liverpool, V. H. Brown & Co.

Brigs Eolus, (Br.,) Forbes, Tarragona, Brett, Son & Co.; Chowan, Forbes, San Juan del Norte, Strout Bros.; Alice Franklin, (Br.,) Brown, Havana, Sturges & Co.; Nigrette, Stevens, Baltimore, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners E. A. Conant, Foss, Philadelphia, Thayer & Sargent; C. Gaskell, Dutton, Philadelphia, G. W. McKee & Co.; Ida C. Vail, Hastings, Norwich, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; W. J. Holmes, Raynor, Curacoa, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ellen Louise, Ferguson, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; Susan Center, Ramsdell, Portland, G. L. Hatch; C. W. Elwell, Long, Elizabethport, H. W. Loud & Co.; J. A. Hallock, Crowell, Barbados, S. W. Lewis & Co.; G. J. Miller, Higgs, Harbor Island, Jas. Douglass; W. H. Cleare, Roberts, Harbor Island, Jas. Douglass.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool June 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 691 passengers to John G. Dale. 13th, at 4:45 P. M., off Skerries, passed steamship City of Boston; same day, 5:05 P. M., Bosphorus; 14th, 5:20 A. M., 30 miles west of Taskar, City of Manchester, all bound in.

Steamship Yarifa, (Br.,) Langlands, Liverpool June 12, with mdse. and 492 passengers to E. Cunard. June 22, lat. 44 53, lon. 54, passed ship Glad Tidings, bound W.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Tybee, Crowell, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Young, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Thames, Swift, Washington, D. C., 66 hours, with mdse. to master.

Bark Robt. Surcoup, (Fr.,) Cursson, Martinique 16 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.

Bark Prindsesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix June 12, with sugar, &c., to Roche Bros. & Caffey. Schr. Supero, for New-Haven, sld. 11th inst.

Bark White Wing, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Ross, Buenos Ayres 50 ds., with wool and hides to A. Bradshaw. Had light winds and calms since crossing the line. Left bark G. Pierson, for New-York soon.

Bark John Dwyer, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Killman, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., with wool and hides to master.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Mobinson, St. Croix June 10, with sugar, &c., to P. Hanford.

Brig Martha, (Dan.,) Deyer, St. Croix 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. Hanford.

Brig Sunnyside, (of Dundee,) Teniotdale, Iquique March 8, with saltpetre to order.

Brig Geo. Eownes, (of Barbados,) Lanfare, Barbados 21 ds, with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Bird of the Wave, (of Turks Island,) Lauer, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. Messing.

Brig Oak Point, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Wood, Cette 70 ds., with wine, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Ortilius, (Belg.,) Vulhopp, Singapore, Feb 6, with pepper, &c., to order.

Brig R. G. Berry, Colson, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to J. B. Ward & Co.

Schr. Coral Isle, (Br.,) Stubbs, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt, &c., to C. E. Knox & Co.

Schr. B. C. Scribner, Burgess, New-Orleans 20 ds., with flour, &c., to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Dragon, (Br.,) Simpson, St. Croix 12 ds., with molasses and rum to Ives, Beecher & Co.

Schr. Hampden Belle, Clark, Portland, Conn., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. W. Holbrook, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. J. R. Deputy, Sturgess, Cohasset, with harrows, for Albany.

Schr. Eurotus, Ham, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Frank & Emily, Collin, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Lady Lake, Conklin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rachael Jane, Northam, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Charles Moore, Ingersoll, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Statesman, Nickerson, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. John Compton, Burt, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. A. Jayne, Jayne, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Sparkling Sea, Chapman, New-Haven.
Schr. S. L. Crocker, ——, Taunton.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Hart, Providence.
Schr. F. Burdett, Norton, Orient.
Schr. Mary Miller, White, Providence.
Schr. Eva, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Alida, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Newport.
Schr. L. Daniels, Tooker, Hartford.
Schr. L. Bill, Ely, Norwich.
Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Cameo, Elwell, Mystic.
Schr. Tunis Badine, Bunce, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Sheldon, Newport.
Schr. Maria, Coombs, Westerly.
Schr. B. Lewis, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. S. A. Hammond, Payne, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Hero, Small, Salem.
Schr. Henry Castoff, Knowles, Newport.
Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland.
Schr. Jenny Lind, Graves, Providence.
Schr. Joseph, McCarty, New-London.
Schr. W. Brainerd, Tripple, Mystic, for Baltimore.
Schr. Agnes, Pendleton, Mystic, for Baltimore.
Schr. Lavinah Jane, Ketcham, Providence.
Schr. J. Sinker, Standlev, Providence.
Schr. Juniatta Potter, Dunham, Providence.
Schr. J. R. McFee, Johnson, Huntington.
Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.
Sloop Fred. Brown, Wightman, Providence.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 26.—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; ship Scotia, Leghorn; barks Edgar Cecil, Buenos Ayres; Ellen Stevens, Baltimore; brigs Eliza McLeod, St. Martin's; Alexander Milliken, Rondout.

Spoken, &c.

Amoy—bark, for Valparaiso, off Cape Horn April 28.

Atlas—brig, of Bangor, bound S., June 23, lat. 38 45, lon. 71 55.

Gen. Marshall—brig, for Havana, June 16, lat. 36 18, lon. 65 15.

Jennie Cushman—brig, from Boston for Galveston, June 20, lat. 40 34, lon. 68 15.

Pleiades—bark, for New-Orleans, June 20, lat. 40 34, lon. 68 15.

Parthean—bark, from Buenos Ayres for New-York, May 27, lat. 10 S., lon. 34.

Sultana—ship, June 23, lat. 40, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, June 12, bark Antelope, White, for New-York 19th; brig Wm. Walsh, do. 12th; schrs. Dragon, Simpson, do. 15th; Alert, Clark, do. 16th.

At Barbados, June 4, bark Golden Fleece, for New-York 6th inst.

At St. Croix, June 13, bark Antelope, for New-York in 1 week.

[PER MORAVIAN.]

Arr. from Charleston, 11th, Lakemba, at Liverpool.
Arr. from Pensacola, 13th, Lotus, at Queenstown.
Arr. from Apalachicola, 14th, Clara Ann, at Liverpool.
Arr. from Callao, 8th, Grace Sargent, at Hamburg.
Arr. from San Francisco, March 28, T. E. Boyd: April 11, Golden Age and Sea Snell; 14th, Louisa; 16th, Anne Mary; 19th, Emilie Girardin; 24th, Douglas and Cheesal; 25th, Hertfordshire, all at Melbourne.

MEM.—The J. P. Whedbee was passed May 22, waterlogged and abandoned.

The following was picked up in a bottle off Beershaven, among other wreck, attached to a life buoy painted blue: "Ship Joseph Clark, 10 days from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, Cape Clear 15 miles distant; fearful gale all night."

Sld. for New-York, April 30, Madonna, from Bathurst; Meg Merrilies, from Colombo; June 8, Geestemunde, from Bremen; 9th, Tyro; 10th, J. R. Kesler, from Cardiff; 4th, Rowland, from Cette; R. Robinson, from Liverpool; 9th, Caroline, from Bordeaux.

Sld. for Philadelphia, 1st, A. A. Singleton, from Leghorn; 8th, Porto Plata, from Bremen.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

cures general debility, impotency, nervous incapacity, dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

BARGAINS IN Gentlemen's & Boys' FINE CLOTHING.

We are closing out our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing at very low prices, to make room for extensive alterations in the building.

A fine opportunity for gentlemen and boys to replenish their wardrobe for the Summer of choice styles fine clothing, all made and trimmed equal to custom work.

BROKAW BROTHERS,

No. 62 Lafayette-place and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

W[indow] S[hades] FOR DWELLINGS, STORES, SKYLIGHTS, &c.
BRAY'S PATENT FIXTURE, Best in use.
C[urtain materials:] SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, SERRYS, REPS, SWISS LACE, NOTTINGHAM, LENO, MUSLIN.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.
Now at No. 447 Broadway, below Grand-st.

MOSQUITO NETS, WITH PATENT PORTABLE FRAMES, By G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

FISHING TACKLE. IN ALL ITS VARIETIES, FOR SALE BY A. DRAPER, No. 53 Nassau-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTONS (GEMGEMBRE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant. Will never pull off nor tear the cloth. Made in every style for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN'S WEAR, also for the ARMY and NAVY.

In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set SLEEVE BUTTONS, ladies' or gent's, plain 40c., fancy 50c. per set. One dozen SUSPENDER BUTTONS 40c., or one ASSORTED BOX, containing one dozen each, for coats, pants, vests and overcoats, $1 75 per box. A full descriptive list, from which any style of button can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 6,858. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

DR. AMOS JOHNSON'S DELICIOUS AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER.

This is the cream of all tooth powders, and is a perfect luxury. For refreshing the mouth, arresting decay and imparting a delightful fragrance it has no equal. This article when once used becomes essential to the toilet of every person of refinement. It is free from all deleterious ingredients—being made on scientific principles, by a dentist of thirty years' experience. It has been extensively used by children and adults for a quarter of a century. Manufactured at No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York. For sale by druggists. The trade supplied.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 401. June 26, 1866.
61, 64, 22, 69, 76, 74, 20, 73, 18, 27, 63, 17, 14, 16.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 402. June 26, 1866.
57, 47, 63, 73, 4, 77, 18, 53, 70, 16, 52, 17, 50.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 301. June 26, 1866.
41, 28, 30, 62, 51, 35, 56, 27, 46, 8, 71, 54, 33, 43.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 302. June 26, 1866.
10, 73, 56, 45, 37, 55, 84, 8, 25, 67, 18, 17, 43.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.—Price $30 in currency. Information given, and circulars sent. Orders received. C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS, information, &c., sent. Prizes cashed in all legal lotteries. J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.—VALUABLE household furniture at No. 44 Morris-st., Jersey City, at 10½ o'clock. Rosewood parlor suits, French plate mirrors, velvet tapestry carpets, etageres, buffets, 7-octave rosewood piano, gilt china dinner and tea sets, and dining, kitchen and bedroom furnitures, &c., &c. Dealers will find it to their advantage to attend.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LET—A LARGE COTtage-house, two lots of ground, choice fruit, five blocks from the ferry, with all modern improvements; a part of the furniture can be had if required. Apply at No. 44 Morris-st., Jersey City.